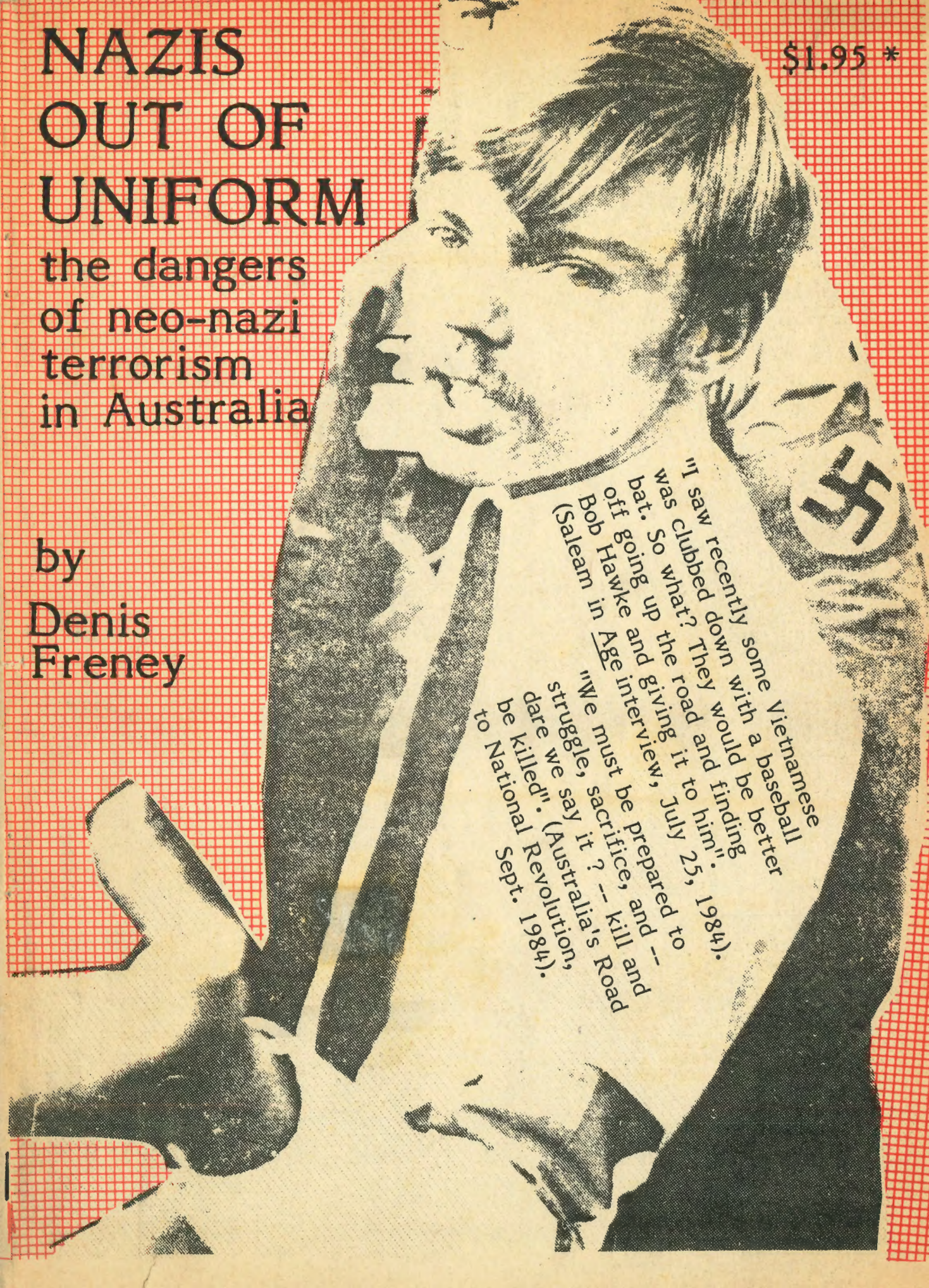


# NAZIS OUT OF UNIFORM

the dangers  
of neo-nazi  
terrorism  
in Australia

by  
Denis  
Freney

\$1.95 \*



"I saw recently some Vietnamese was clubbed down with a baseball bat. So what? They would be better off going up the road and finding Bob Hawke and giving it to him". (Saleam in Age interview, July 25, 1984).

"We must be prepared to struggle, sacrifice, and -- dare we say it? -- kill and be killed". (Australia's Road to National Revolution, Sept. 1984).







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Cover photo: Jim Saleam in full nazi regalia  
at a demonstration in Brisbane in mid-1970's.  
Behind him, largely obscured, is Ross "The ull"  
Skull" May , also in full nazi uniform.

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terrorism in Australia

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## The Thoughts of Chairman Jim Saleam, leader of National Action

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# I. Introduction

Australia is a racist country. Our short European-based history has been filled with the horrific genocide of the Aborigines; with massacres of Chinese immigrants, such as that at Lambing Flat, and by the slave trade in South Seas Islands plantation labor. White Australia institutionalised racism in our immigration policy, while the various acts of legislation against Aborigines continued the earlier and more open genocide.

Despite the formal abandonment of White Australia policies and the granting of legal equality to Aborigines over the past few decades, institutionalised racism continues, although in subtler forms. Today, however, many of the gains made in the struggle against racism in the past few decades are being challenged not only by neo-fascists, but by the traditional conservative parties and multinational mining companies and pastoral interests.

This short book does not attempt to examine in detail the broader issues of racism, nor all those groups which are racist.

Rather this book concentrates the greatest part of its space to an examination of the neo-nazi groups, particularly National Action, which are at the spearhead of the preaching of racial hate in the streets, factories and campuses. National Action remains a numerically very small group, whose impact on broader political development will be and is much less than that of other racist groups such as the League of Rights and the Liberty Research group, which work mainly through the Liberal and National Parties.

This book however sounds a serious warning: if the "street nazis" of National Action are allowed to grow and to enjoy the sensationalist and ill-informed free publicity from the mass media, then Australia could for the first time in a decade be plunged into widespread neo-nazi terrorism.

Part of this book illustrates the carnage that neo-nazi terrorism has created in west-

ern Europe and particularly in Italy in the past two decades. It traces the links between the clandestine neo-nazi terrorists and the "legal" front parties which have emerged in recent years as important political forces in France and elsewhere.

The book also traces the developing links between the European neo-nazis and National Action. These growing links pose the danger of international neo-nazi terrorism reaching our shores. And escalating violence from a handful of National Action thugs suggests that that may already have begun.

Despite the racism rampant in Australia, we have fortunately been almost totally free from serious acts of neo-nazi terrorism. In Britain, daily acts of organised and unorganised violence, including murder, directed against Asian and West Indian immigrants occur simply because of their skin color. One only needs to read the British anti-fascist monthly Searchlight to see how horrifying and widespread these attacks are. Similarly, in France, West Germany, Switzerland and elsewhere acts of brutality against immigrant workers are daily occurrences. Even more serious, bombings which have cost hundreds of lives are part of the record of modern-day neo-nazism.

Being aware of the danger is the first step to combatting it. There is little that can be done about warped individuals whose own inadequacies lead them to become violent haters of people of different culture or skin color. Much can be done, however, to stop them forging into a tightly-knit group aiming to use legal means to find more of a like mind while clandestinely escalating their terrorist acts.

The question of how neo-nazism can be nipped in the bud is tackled in the final chapter of this book.



## II. Don't call us nazis: the early post-war groups

National Action has its origins in the post-war nazi parties set up in Australia. National Action is but the latest of numerous such tiny outfits which depend on violence and racism.

The first such party was formed in 1955 by journalist and demagogue Frank Browne. Browne had just served three months in Goulburn Jail for contempt of parliament when he emerged to form the Australian Party in a blaze of publicity. His party got off to a spectacular start when 500 people attended a public meeting to launch it in Sydney. But the Australian Party quickly collapsed as Browne's media notoreity faded.

Browne gathered around himself a motley crew. One was Frank Webster, a follower of British nazi Oswald Mosley. Webster had recently arrived from Britain. Another was Arthur Charles Smith, later the fuehrer of Australia's nazi party, and two young nazis and petty criminals, Brian Raven and Graeme Theo Royce.

By 1957, Browne tired of his political career and declared the Australian Party dead. Smith, Raven and Royce then formed the Nationalist Workers Party which, in Smith's words, proved a "disaster". The NWP openly proclaimed its anti-semitism while sticking to White Australia as its main plank.

The NWP did little and had only a handful of members. But Graeme Royce busily contacted nazis around the world, boasting that the NWP had 4,000 members!

### Order of Adolf Hitler

Royce contacted US Nazi Party leader George Lincoln Rockwell and invited him to visit Australia. Rockwell in turn presented Royce in 1959 with "The Order of Adolf Hitler, Bronze Medal, for heroism in displaying the highest traditions of national socialism."

Royce told the media that Rockwell was coming and in the ensuing uproar the government said that Rockwell would not be admitted. But the resultant publicity was one of the few high points in the NWP's existence.

The NWP died completely in 1963 when Smith went to live in Tasmania. But in the same year two other nazis, Don Lindsay and Edward Cawthron, formed the first totally open nazi party -- the Australian National Socialist Party (ANSP). Lindsay and Cawthron marked the birth of their two-man party by desecrating a Sydney synagogue with nazi stickers in April 1963. In July 1963, Smith returned to Sydney from Tasmania to assume the leadership of the ANSP which also had linked up with a small group of Melbourne nazis led by Robert David Pope.

Smith opened ANSP headquarters in an Ashfield house in 1964. This caused an uproar among anti-fascists and local residents. On June 26, 1964, police raided the nazis' Ashfield HQ, seizing weapons, explosives and stolen goods. Smith got six months for possession of an unlicensed pistol, gelignite detonators and stolen goods. Other nazis got similar sentences.

Royce by 1965 was doing time for many cases of fraud while Brian Raven was soon in jail for murder, from which he was only recently released. Smith however continued to get headlines after his release from jail by harassing Vietnam marchers. After his release he built up a small group around himself, including Ross "The Skull" May who had been present in nazi uniform when police raided the Ashfield HQ in 1964. Smith's group, however never really got off the ground and he gradually drifted out of activity a few years later.

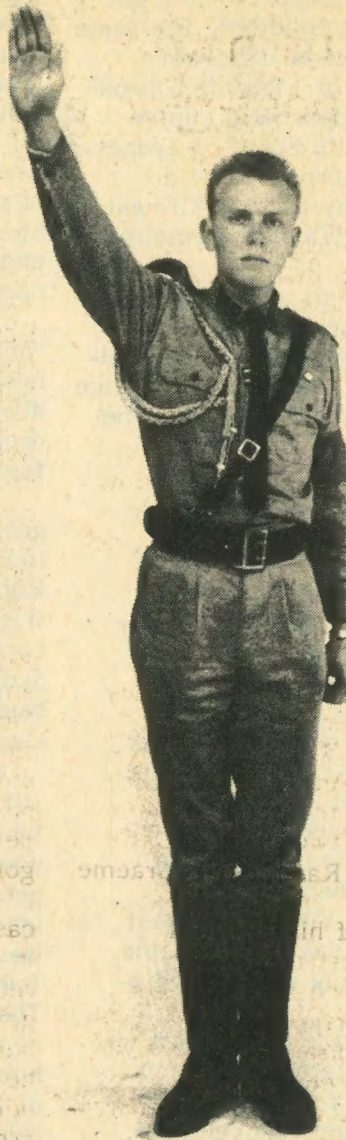
Smith left behind a new, still tiny group of nazis educated in the politics of violence. They included The Skull, Robert Cameron, Gary Mangan, Frank Rosser, Peter Wells and Robert Pope. The "intellectual" Edward Cawthron assumed the leadership.

The massive Vietnam Moratoriums of 1970 and the anti-apartheid Springbok rallies in 1971 saw a relatively major upsurge in nazi violence. At first it was the Skull engaging in a one-man bashing campaign on the fringe of the Vietnam marches. Soon he was joined by others. On March 23, 1971, the Skull,





Above, members of the Australian National Socialist Party pose at the Ashfield headquarters. (Smith is at the left in the peaked cap; at the right of the group, wearing glasses, is Don Lindsay — whose expulsion was imminent at this stage; and Eric Wenberg, one of the party's first recruits, is on Lindsay's right.) At right, Wenberg (saluting), Raven (sitting) and Smith (standing).



Above: The early Australian nazis : photos and caption from *Everyone wants to be a fuehrer* by David Harcourt (Angus & Robertson, 1972).

Opposite: The Order of Adolf Hitler awarded by George Lincoln Rockwell to Graeme Royce in 1959



Austrian-born Albert Parzani; ex-South African Peter Wells and Kenneth Gibbett (the former schoolboy nazi), attacked anti-apartheid protesters at Sydney's Mascot airport -- and got the worst of the brawl that followed. The same group threw numerous bricks at different times through the windows of Liberation bookshop, an anti-war and anti-apartheid centre in Harbord, a beachside suburb north of Sydney. The Skull and friends also turned up at a Springbok Test at the Sydney Cricket Ground inviting Rugger Buggers to "Dong a Demonstrator".

The Skull's charmed life as a basher came to an end in April 1972 when he was jailed for six months for attacking freelance journalist Jack Child. This was no thanks to the police who looked kindly on the Skull's bashings. (The police were also doing their fair share of bashing of anti-racists at this time). Jack Child pressed civil action against the Skull, whom police were finally forced to arrest when the Skull failed to answer summonses.

The many attacks by the Skull and his friends were bad enough. But neo-nazi terror reached a peak on April 19, 1972 -- Hitler's birthday -- when a powerful bomb demolished part of the Communist Party offices in Brisbane. Fortunately no one was injured. Later the same night, three rifle shots were fired through the windows of the Maoist East Wind bookshop in Brisbane. A phone call to the Waterside Workers Federation official Leo Lenane threatened death to anyone who marched in the Vietnam protest scheduled for the following day. Calls to the media announcing the bombing ended with a Heil Hitler!

On April 28, a nazi, Gary Mangan, was arrested in Newcastle and later extradited to Brisbane to face charges relating to the bombing. Inexplicably, Mangan was released on bail and disappeared from Brisbane. On August 4, he was arrested in New Zealand and extradited back to Brisbane. In the subsequent trial however Mangan got off on a technicality. Many suspect that Brisbane police deliberately sabotaged their case.

A couple of years later, Jim Saleam, a 17 year old nazi from Maryborough in north Queensland was arrested and found guilty of attempting to firebomb the East Wind bookshop shortly before. Saleam was given a light sentence in the Children's Court and ordered not to associate with the Nazi Party. He celebrated his release by attending a demonstration against the Pinochet regime in Chile. With him in full nazi regalia were The Skull and Robert Cameron. Saleam

was naturally in nazi gear.

Meanwhile in 1972, a small group of nazis in Melbourne around Cass and Katrina Young had for months provoked anti-fascists and the Jewish community with provocative public appearances in the centre of Melbourne and clandestine attacks on left-wing and Jewish offices.

In mid-1972, some 100 demonstrators wrecked the Youngs' house which served as nazi party headquarters. This was a severe blow to nazi morale. With the Skull in jail and the Youngs in a state of shock, the nazi party began to wither away.

Cawthron around this time suffered a "nervous collapse" and ended up in a mental hospital. He tried to keep the nazi party alive when he came out, but he too soon dropped out of his self-appointed role as fuehrer of the Australian nazis.

The nazi party survived only as a small group around The Skull (who spent several more spells inside jail for assault) and Robert Cameron. In Brisbane, Jim Saleam tried to keep the flag aloft before finally coming to Sydney to enrol as a student at Sydney University. Saleam suffered a few bashings at the hands of The Skull and Cameron and soon decided to go his own way.

The Skull and Cameron continued. In 1979-1980 Cameron and The Skull formed the White Australia Movement during the period when large numbers of Vietnamese "boat people" settled in Australia. The media provided them with great publicity. The leader was Kevin Thompson, who had been on the fringe of the nazi party for some time. The Skull went to live at Thompson's house as a "bodyguard". But Thompson soon found himself deposed as fuehrer and thrown out of his own house. The Skull had formed a relationship with Thompson's wife. Thompson was accused of being part-Aborigine and therefore racially "impure".

Cameron soon found himself in the headlines as the alleged target of a death plot by three members of the Ananda Marga sect. As is now clear, the "plot" was set up by the NSW Special Branch and ASIO through their informer Richard Seary.

The Skull and Cameron became largely inactive, keeping the White Australia Movement going in name only, snatching some headlines now and then with wild claims of the numbers they were leading.

#### SOURCES AND BACKGROUND READING:

Everyone Wants to be Fuehrer by David Harcourt (Angus & Robertson, 1972).



### III. The fascist international

Before examining the emergence of National Action, it is necessary to look first at the worldwide development of nazi groups and the fascist international in the postwar years. It is the international connections of National Action that pose the most dangerous consequences for Australia.

#### WUNS conference

When George Rockwell presented Graeme Royce with the "Order of Adolf Hitler" in 1959, Rockwell also proclaimed Royce "the first international member of the World Union of Free Enterprise National Socialists".

The Australian nazis were not present however when the first postwar international conference of nazis was held at a camp in Gloucestershire, England, in August 1962. Teenage guards in uniform and with swastika armbands patrolled the camp, armed with shotguns. A woman photographer was hit with airgun pellets fired by nazis.

Present were George Rockwell, representing the American nazis; Colin Jordan, leader of the British nazis, and representatives from the MSI (Italian Social Movement), Franco's Phalangists and nazi groups from Germany, Belgium, Holland, Austria, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, India and France. The conference formed the World Union of National Socialists (WUNS) with headquarters in the USA. Colin Jordan became the head of its European section.

The WUNS conference was held amid a blaze of publicity after the press discovered that Rockwell was present. Rockwell was soon arrested and deported.

WUNS has continued to exist ever since. But in the Sixties it was much more a paper organisation, dominated by the Anglo-Saxons. The arrest and imprisonment of Colin Jordan in 1962 and his split with his then deputy, John Tyndall in 1965, and the assassination of George Rockwell by a fellow nazi in 1967, led it to become largely ineffective. However Edward Cawthron was WUNS representative in Australia in 1971 and in correspondence with the American nazi

Matt Keohl, the "commander, WUNS".

While the ANSP contact with the WUNS remained largely by correspondence, the Australian nazis in the Sixties and early Seventies maintained contact with migrant nazi groups in Australia, particularly with the Hungarian Arrow Cross (Hungarists) whose leaders took part in ANSP conferences and publicly backed Cawthron's Senate candidacy. The early nazis also kept close contact with the Croatian Ustasha and with a few representatives of the MSI and other European fascist parties in Australia.

The only Australian nazi in this period who tried to develop direct contact with the WUNS was Eric Wenberg. Wenberg was an early recruit to the Australian nazis and in the late Sixties led the Brisbane group. In 1970 Wenberg went to the USA where he worked with the US nazis at their headquarters in Arlington, Virginia. In mid-1971 he left for Egypt, then for Rhodesia where he undertook "government work" for the racist Smith regime. Wenberg died in a car accident in Rhodesia in 1972. The Australian nazis' bulletin Stormtrooper proclaimed him a martyr and said Wenberg when he died was "returning to Australia from a worldwide tour to raise funds which realised in excess of \$1,000,000".

The Brisbane Sunday Sun reported Wenberg was in possession of \$1,000,000 when he was killed. The newspaper suggested the money was to "revamp" the ANSP.

The million dollars never turned up and it was highly unlikely that Wenberg had the money and if he did that it was for use in Australia. Nevertheless, Wenberg had clearly built up a series of international contacts for local nazis.

The decline of the Australian nazis after 1972 ended any real contact with overseas nazis.

However the real development of a nazi international was then taking place in Europe and Latin America. Under the guidance of the oldtime nazi war criminals who had escaped from Germany, a new, clandestine nazi international began in the Sixties, linked with, but separate from, the WUNS.



Central to the development of the new nazi international was nazi "war hero" Otto Skorneyz, who had led the commando rescue of Mussolini from his mountain-top prison in September 1943.

Skorneyz surrendered to the Americans in 1945. He was acquitted of war crimes in 1947 and "escaped" with CIA help from a denazification camp in Germany in 1948. For the next two years he travelled around Europe working for the CIA and the West German BND (headed by a former Hitler spy chief Reinhardt Gehlen). In 1950, Skorneyz settled in Spain under Franco's protection. There he set up an engineering and export-import business as a cover for his nazi activities.

Skorneyz was not alone. In August 1944 shortly after the collapse of nazi power, top nazi officials and businessmen met to ensure the survival and future of nazism. "The Circle of Friends" as they became known, controlled millions of dollars in gold already placed outside Germany for nazi wartime espionage and sabotage. They also had smuggled out many more millions in the chaos of Hitler's last days. A US Treasury report in 1946 said that 750 nazi front companies had been set up in neutral countries such as Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Turkey, Argentina and elsewhere. Skorneyz was authorised to use these funds.

The funds were in fact used to finance the escape of top war criminals to Latin America and elsewhere through the notorious ODESSA network and the Vatican, and to pay bribes to President Peron of Argentina to allow them to settle there.

Skorneyz also built up his own intelligence service and mercenary recruitment agency. He also became a "security adviser" to various rightwing regimes in Latin America and to Franco himself. Later the notorious Klaus Barbie was to claim that Skorneyz headed a network of 100,000 nazi sympathisers in 22 countries around the world. This was the true fascist international for which WUNS was at best an ineffective cover.

The oldtime German nazis and their collaborators from other European nations were not alone. In the Fifties and Sixties they received a new infusion of blood from the rebirth of neo-fascist parties, particularly of the MSI in Italy, and from two other major sources: the revolt of the French settlers in Algeria from 1958 onwards against de Gaulle's plan to give Algeria independence, and from the Cuban emigres who fled their country after Castro came to power.

The neo-fascist MSI was founded in Dec-



# Otto Skorneyz on trial as war criminal in 1947.

ember 1946. It grew rapidly with covert aid from the CIA, which funded all parties to the right of the Italian Communist Party. By the end of 1948, the MSI had 1,874 branches 34 weekly magazines and a daily newspaper.

The MSI, through its student organisation FUAN, spawned a number of terrorist groups in the early Fifties. These terrorists chafed under the MSI subservience to the CIA and NATO and in 1956 formed Ordine Nuovo (New Order) led by journalist Pino Rauti. Ordine Nuovo took a more openly terrorist role and proclaimed its "independence" from both "American and Soviet imperialism". This policy was to become an "ideological" centrepiece for neo-fascist terrorism -- and remains so today.

In 1960, a young member of Ordine Nuovo named Stefano Delle Chiaie was arrested for desecrating synagogues and attacking leftwing party offices. Delle Chiaie was to become a symbol of international nazi terrorism and it is therefore worth following his career to help illustrate the scope and the nature of this network.

In 1960, Delle Chiaie found even Ordine Nuovo too moderate and formed Avanguardia Nazionale (AN - National Vanguard). Financed by millionaire industrialist Carlo Pesenti, AN specialised in infiltrating leftist groups and acting as provocateurs at leftwing demonstrations. From the beginning, AN and Delle Chiaie planned their provocations on the orders of the Italian secret police.



In 1964, General Giovanni De Lorenzo, the head of the Italian secret police called off a planned coup d'etat at the last minute. Lorenzo had launched the coup plan, code-named Plan Solo after the Italian Communist Party made substantial progress in the 1963 Italian elections. Delle Chiaie's terrorists were to have played a major role in the coup attempt.

The failure of Plan Solo only encouraged the Italian secret police and the neo-fascists to plan more carefully for the next coup attempt.

Central to this next plan was "The Strategy of Tension" which was outlined in a document that surfaced much later. The document, written in 1969 said in part:

"The first phase of political activity ought to be to create the conditions favoring the installation of chaos in all the (Italian) regime's structures... The first move we should make is to destroy the structure of the democratic state, under the cover of communist and pro-Chinese activities. Moreover, we have people who have infiltrated these groups." Through "actions" in the name of extreme left groups, a feeling of hostility will be created "towards those who threaten the peace of each and every nation, and the same time we must raise up a defender of the citizenry(sic) against the disintegration bought about by terrorism and subversion".

In other words, the neo-fascists who planned to carry out terrorism in the name of the extreme left would come out publicly as the "defenders" of the people suffering from that terrorism!

## La Rosa deo Venti

Lorenzo organised a secret parallel structure in the army and police known as La Rosa deo Venti (The Rose of the Winds -- La Rosa for short). The aim was to ensure that the officer corps consisted of men loyal to La Rosa's neo-fascist goals.

In 1966, on Lorenzo's orders, Delle Chiaie dissolved the AN and he and his terrorists went underground. The provocations began, including the placing of a bomb in the South Vietnamese Embassy in Rome which was blamed on the Left.

In 1967, the Greek colonels seized power and provided invaluable aid to La Rosa. Delle Chiaie and other terrorists made many visits to Athens. His followers returned convinced socialists, anarchists or maoists and set about infiltrating the Left. One, Serafino di Luta, set up a group, Lotta di Popolo (People's

Struggle), which praised Cuba, China and the PLO in the most extravagant pseudo-revolutionary language.

In 1969, there were 149 bomb attacks in Italy -- three times more than all those in the previous four years put together. Most were the work of Delle Chiaie's groups but were claimed in the name of the extreme left. The Red Brigades and other far-left terrorist groups were also active at that time. But at least some of their cells have since been shown to have been infiltrated by neo-fascists. In any case, the Red Brigades, wittingly or unwittingly, contributed greatly to The Strategy of Tension. After all, a central thesis of such ultra-leftist terrorists was that their actions would lead to fascism, after which would come the revolution.

On December 12, 1969, a powerful bomb in a Milan bank killed 16 people and wounded 88. The Milan police chief, who was a member of La Rosa, immediately arrested 150 anarchists.

On December 15, anarchist leader Giuseppe Pinelli was thrown to his death from a police station window. Two days later, a secret service officer named Delle Chiaie as the one really responsible for the Milan bank bombing. His report was ignored. One anarchist charged with the bombing was Mario Merlino. His alibi was that he was with Delle Chiaie when the bombing occurred! Merlino was a neo-fascist whom Delle Chiaie had infiltrated into the Milan anarchists. When Delle Chiaie was asked to present himself for examination by a magistrate to verify Merlino's claims, he disappeared. In March 1972, neo-fascists were finally charged for the Milan bombing.

From the underground, Delle Chiaie continued the bombing campaign. La Rosa at the end of 1970 judged the time was ripe. Operation Tora Tora was set to start at 1am on December 8, 1970, when a coup would begin and a military-fascist regime be installed on the Greek model.

On December 7, 1970, at 11.55am, Delle Chiaie and 50 neo-fascists quietly occupied the building of the Ministry of the Interior in Rome, to wait for the signal that Operation Tora Tora had begun. The signal never came and the coup was postponed at the last moment. Delle Chiaie's gang then quietly left the ministry with machine guns from the building's armory.

The Italian secret police covered up these events for three months, before the media exposed the plot. By then Delle Chiaie and



the leader of the coup attempt, Prince Junio Valerio Borghese, a former Mussolini aide, were safely installed in Madrid.

From Madrid, Delle Chiaie continued to direct the bombing campaign, including the rocket attack on a Pan-Am jet at Rome airport ( December 1973, 32 killed) ; the Brescia bombing of an anti-fascist rally ( May 1974, eight killed), and the bombing of the Italicus Rome-Munich express train (August 1974; 12 killed).

1974 however was a bad year for the neo-fascists . The Greek and Portuguese dictatorships were overthrown. In 1975, Franco died. Skornezy had died a few months before his protector. Democratisation after Franco's death, however, was gradual and Delle Chiaie who was also now running the Skornezy network , was able to continue to operate from Madrid.

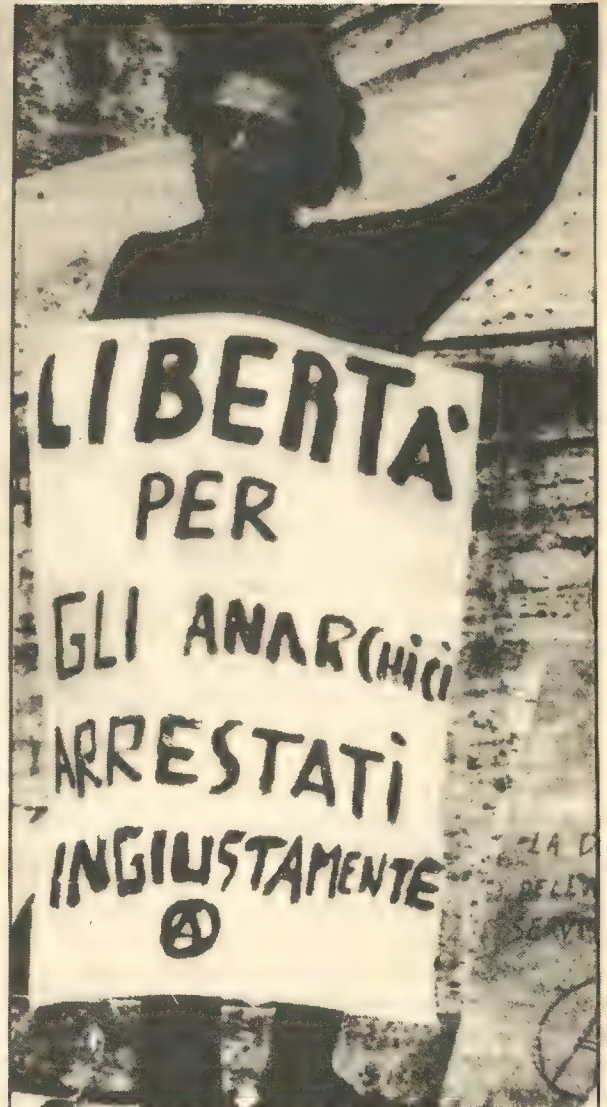
In October 1975, Delle Chiaie with Cuban neo-fascists and others organised the attempted assassination of Chilean oppositionist Bernardo Leighton in Rome. Soon after the military-fascist coup in Chile in September 1973, Delle Chiaie and Skornezy had flown to coordinate action with the Pinochet regime. The attack on Leighton was carried out at Pinochet's request.

In 1976, Delle Chiaie helped organise the murder of Italian magistrate Vittorio Occorsio who had been on the trail of the neo-fascists in his investigation of the Italicus Express bombing.

Delle Chiaie had to leave Spain in a hurry in early 1977 when Spanish police raided an arms factory in Madrid operated by the neo-nazi Spanish group, "the Guerrillas of Christ the King". In the factory they uncovered links between Skornezy's network and Delle Chiaie and the murder of Occorsio. They also uncovered evidence of links between Delle Chiaie and other nazi terrorists and the Italian mafia in a guns-for-drugs scandal.

In 1977 Delle Chiaie fled to Latin America, where Klaus Barbie and other oldtime nazis had developed long-standing and close relations with the various military dictatorships.

Little is known of Delle Chiaie's activities until he attended a top secret summit conference of Latin American intelligence agencies held in Colombia in 1979. At this summit, the coups of General Viola in Argentina and that of General Meza in Bolivia in 1980 were planned. Delle Chiaie played a direct role in both coups. In Bolivia, Delle Chiaie soon set up death squads for



# Italian neo-nazi terrorist Mario Merlino in his role as infiltrator in Milan anarchist group .

Meza and to protect the cocaine empire of Roberto Suarez (the country's top crime figure) and for Suarez's brother-in-law, Colonel Arce Gomez, the number two man in the dictatorship. The death squads, named the Fiances of Death, were trained under the supervision of William Adgar Moffett III, a CIA paramilitary officer.

On August 2, 1980, a powerful bomb was exploded at the Bologna railway station in northern Italy. 85 innocent people were killed and over 200 people seriously injured. It was the most horrifying terrorist attack that Italy had experienced . The bombing came only a month after Meza, Barbie and Delle Chiaie took power in Bolivia. In 1982, Italian magistrate Aldo Gentile issued an international warrant for the arrest of Delle Chiaie and other neo-nazis for the Bologna bombing. In



August 1980 Delle Chiaie was in Bolivia but his hand was long and his networks still active in Italy.

In October 1982, the economic crisis in Bolivia and pressure from the USA against the "cocaine junta" forced Gomez and Meza to flee to asylum in Argentina. Italian police immediately flew to Bolivia in an attempt to arrest Delle Chiaie and his associates who were wanted for the Bologna bombing. One Italian neo-fascist was killed in the subsequent shoot-out, but Delle Chiaie escaped.

Delle Chiaie issued a statement from hiding in December 1982, vowing to bring back fascism to Bolivia. The fascist international, he proclaimed, "has ample possibilities because the revolutionary movement is connected with many political sectors... we were not present (in the 1980 Bolivian coup) in a mercenary role, but rather as political militants who knew how to win esteem and respect" (!)

Delle Chiaie's present whereabouts are unknown. But he is almost certainly under the protection of one of the remaining Latin American military-fascist dictatorships and possibly of the CIA.

Delle Chiaie's network was interwoven with many others such as the terrorist and mercenary network operating from Lisbon before 1974 which had been founded by French OAS (Secret Army Organisation) leaders under the cover of a press agency, Aginter Presse. In addition, Delle Chiaie worked with the Cuban neo-fascist terrorists and various terrorist and mercenary groups in Europe.

But the fascist international today cannot be understood if it is not realised that its most powerful forces come from the intelligence services and death squads of military-fascist dictatorships around the world and particularly in Latin America. These intelligence services are in turn closely linked with the CIA.

On occasion, the CIA and other secret services of western democracies use neo-nazi terrorists as mercenaries, confident that they can be controlled. On other occasions, the aims of the CIA and other intelligence services and of the neo-nazis coincide when all agree they want to establish a military-fascist dictatorship, as occurred in Chile and Greece.

We have concentrated on Delle Chiaie because it was in Italy that the connections between neo-nazi terrorism, intelligence services, the mafia and other forces were best illustrated and best exposed. We also chose Delle Chiaie as an example of

neo-nazi terrorism today because of his wide international links.

It must be stressed that it was not only the Italian intelligence services which were involved in Plan Solo, Operation Tora Tora and La Rosa and above all the Strategy of Tension. Above the intelligence services was the notorious P-2 Lodge, headed by the neo-fascist Licio Gelli, who in turn was linked with the international criminal and con man Michel Sindona, the Ambrosiano Bank of Roberto Calvi and the mafia. All had worked for the CIA at various times and all were involved in the series of scandals which have since engulfed the Vatican and Italy. In the final analysis, Delle Chiaie and his terrorists were only important cogs in much broader conspiracies. The neo-nazis were the provocateurs at the service of powerful forces intent on overthrowing parliamentary democracy in Italy.

It is not unnatural for neo-nazis, intelligence services and organised crime to work together. All operate secretly, below the surface of parliamentary democracy. All need the support of the others to continue their operations. Together they form a coordinated whole, a world of parapolitics. Unless this is understood, the operations of each of them separately are not understood. Nor can the series of political scandals, neo-fascist terrorist acts or spy service "misdemeanours" be understood if seen in isolation. If each scandal is seen as an isolated phenomenon and not in the context of its interconnections, then it is not understood at all. The Italian people today have a much better understanding of parapolitics and how that governs much of "normal" political life.

In the USA, during the Watergate period, a similar picture emerged. And in Australia, a deeper study of the loans affairs and the dismissal of the Whitlam government in 1975 shows a similar interconnection.

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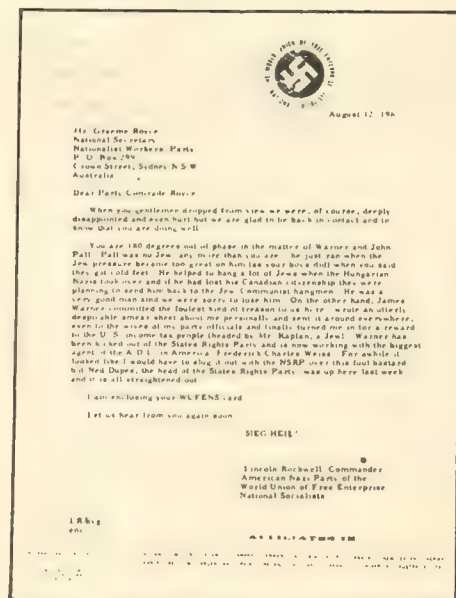




# Stefano Delle Chiaie - Italy's top neo-nazi



# US nazi boss, the late George Lincoln Rockwell



# George Rockwell renews contact with Graeme Royce in 1961 after a misunderstanding ...

# Martin Webster, the fuhrer of the British National Front who was deposed this year by new Strasserist leadership.





## IV. National Alliance: The great illusions

While Delle Chiaie's nazi terrorists, the neo-fascists of the French OAS and the Latin American death squads were creating havoc around the world, the Australian nazis after 1972 were in steep decline. The Skull's rampages and even Mangan's bombing of the CPA offices in Brisbane in 1972 in any case looked small beer alongside what occurred in Europe. From 1973, it seemed that Australia was free of the dangers of serious neo-nazi terrorism.

However, in 1977, Jim Saleam who had left Brisbane after the attempted firebombing of the East Wind bookshop, met up with other two student nazis, Edward Azzopardi and Frank Salter. The three in July 1977 "formally inaugurated (sic)" a new group, National Resistance "at a small gathering". (*Advance*, November 1977). It was indeed a very small group.

*Advance* in its first printed edition in November 1977 published a 15-point manifesto in which the first point was: "We demand Australia First in all things". "Australia First" was the name of a pre-war pro-fascist group, whose leaders were imprisoned during the war. Saleam and friends openly identify with Stephenson, the leader of that movement. It was only in point 12 of the program that we find: "We demand the permanent and unapologetic reintroduction of the White Australia Policy". The lead article of *Advance* took up two themes of traditional far-right politics in Australia: first, the betrayal of governments in failing to order the Reserve Bank to provide "debt-free or interest-free whatever amounts of money are needed for the economy to function effectively" (the cure-all of Social Credit) and, second, the "betrayal of the White Australia Policy".

By early 1978, National Resistance had changed its name to National Alliance and had attracted a few more members and a wider range of sympathisers. *Advance* had reverted to its earlier name of *Audacity* and in early 1978 published the National Alliance manifesto. On its front page it

announced confidently: "The Australian National Alliance has the greatest pleasure in announcing to the enemies of Australian Nationalism that their days are numbered. From now on their every action will be met with reaction; their every treason with exposure; their every slap on the face of the Australian people with vendetta". In addition the ANA was "to prepare for elections which will win government" (!)

What was the cause of this incredible confidence? When a small group of three finds its ranks multiplied several times -- to perhaps 20 and some sympathetic letters come in, it must indeed seem that the tide has turned and had become a tidal wave!

Jim Saleam was to write somewhat mournfully four years later in his roneoed booklet, *Lessons for Nationalists*: "When nationalist work first got underway in 1977 there were many incorrect ideas on how to achieve progress for the movement. A few people naively assumed that we had only to proclaim our 'truth' and people would come running. Needless to say, the masses didn't come running; they didn't really give the proverbial damn... We learned that we would have to spend more time articulating our positions, that a long-term strategy was essential". In fact, Saleam was one of those with naive illusions who in this pamphlet showed benefit of hindsight.

Paradoxically, the crisis for National Alliance came in 1979 when Vietnamese refugees arrived in Australia in large numbers. "Hundreds of people contacted the nationalist movement, precipitating a crisis in ideology and tactical perspectives ... Many of our new contacts failed to appreciate the significance of such 'foreign' notions (our 'essential creed'). They wanted immediate results from our White Australia agitation ... They didn't want to be called 'radicals' by the press. A small coterie of 'leaders' decided that the newcomers were 'reasonable' and that it was time to get out of the sectarian mentality and embrace a watery 'patriotic' ideology.



At that point ideological struggle began".

Saleam wanted to build a revolutionary, neo-nazi organisation, not one that would be swamped by those who had a "single issue" White Australia orientation (no matter their vaguer fascist inclinations).

While White Australia was and is naturally a key, fundamental aspect of any Australian neo-nazi ideology, it was not enough. Yet it was the one issue on which the neo-nazis could get a response. But an influx of members based on this racist policy alone would destroy Saleam's plan for a fully-disciplined neo-nazi party of the future.

From early 1977, National Resistance's aim was to build "a structure for the political training of cadres for a future mass party (and) a body for recruitment of responsible party-workers" (Advance, Nov. 1977).

Among those attracted by the rash of anti-Asian graffiti that National Action scrawled on campus toilets and elsewhere was one Graeme Warren Maguire, who joined National Alliance in 1979. Maguire was a seemingly prosperous businessman who lived in the Blue Mountains. He had recently returned to Sydney after several years in Brisbane and Perth. Saleam was soon aware that Maguire was in fact Graeme Theo Royce, whom we met in our second chapter receiving the Order of Adolf Hitler from George Rockwell in 1959. Royce who had a string of 30 aliases in his career as a con man had changed his name by deed poll while in Perth where he was a prominent member of the National Country Party (see appendix two).

Maguire / Royce soon joined the National Directorate of National Alliance and quickly won the confidence of Frank Salter. Salter was a bright young student who had been one of the founders of National Resistance.

With Salter's support, Maguire persuaded NA to set up an office in Kings Cross to publish a magazine Eureka which was to become a weekly with mass sales. It was to be edited by none other than Frank Browne, the founder of the Australian Party in 1955. A shelf company, Meda Radio Pty Ltd, was bought and its name changed to Eureka Publishers and Distributors Pty Ltd on September 16, 1979. Frank Salter and Myles Ormsby became directors, while Maguire/Royce kept quietly in the background, at least publicly.

Frank Browne did produce a single issue of Eureka; office space was leased at 207 Darlinghurst Rd, Kings Cross and Frank Browne was bought onto the national directorate of NA.

The Eureka project was linked to an idea of Maguire/Royce to form a Eureka Youth League (the name of the former leftist youth movement associated with the Communist Party). The whole operation proved a disaster. Frank Browne soon wanted to know when he was going to get paid and resigned soon after.

In December 1979, Maguire/Royce wrote a front page article for the internal Alliance News which Saleam objected to. Maguire and Saleam then became bitter enemies, on personal rather than ideological grounds.

Saleam won out, after the collapse of Eureka Publications at a cost of over \$3000. Saleam accused Maguire of spreading "malicious innuendo" (sic) against himself, David Greason, R Furlan and others and of introducing a criminal into Eureka offices who "then misappropriated \$200 from ANA/Eureka publishers". Finally, Maguire was held responsible for the resignation of Salter from ANA after the collapse of Eureka publications.

Maguire did not bother to contest his expulsion in November 1980 and moved quickly to greener pastures, helping to form a National Party branch in the Blue Mountains (see appendix two).

## Progressive Nationalist Party

In May 1981, National Alliance merged with the Immigration Control Association to form the Progressive Nationalist Party.

The Immigration Control Association had been formed by Robert Clark in the early seventies. As its name implies, it was a single-issue grouping opposing non-European immigration. Audacity (no.10) which proclaimed the formation of the Progressive Nationalist Party said: "The ICA has been exceptionally active over the years, contributing heavily to the defeat of Al Grassby in his seat of Riverina in 1974 and leading a broad campaign exposing the mass Vietnamese refugee influxes of 1978 and 1979. The members of ICA realised, however, that the solution to the continued Asianisation of our immigration policy lay not in pressure tactics but in political action".

In 1980, Clark's ICA had formed the Progressive Conservative Party which fielded candidates in the October 1980 federal elections in the Senate in South Australia and West Australia and in five House of Representatives seats.

The formation of the PNP raised great hopes among many racists and neo-fascists. In September 1981, it launched a publicity campaign against the CHOGM meeting in Melbourne.



seeing it as a sell-out of White Australia because of the large number of Black Commonwealth Heads of State present. Earlier Pat Leyman had stood as PNP candidate in Liverpool in the NSW state elections and had gained 648 votes (2.5%).

Despite the tone of optimism, PNP News and Views in October 1981 reported that the Adelaide branch "is not functioning as an organisation"; in Melbourne there was not "an actual branch structure" while elsewhere the PNP was in trouble.

The neo-nazis from ANA found their hopes in the activism of the ICA members was misplaced. Robert Clark was overseas for much of the time while ICA membership was largely a book one. Moreover, many of the ICA members wanted to guard their "respectability" and were horrified by some of the "street nazi" methods of Saleam and Co.

By early 1982, the PNP had collapsed. In April 1982, Saleam launched his fourth political organisation : National Action. In September 1982 it issued its Political Program. National Action's ranks were now almost as thin as were those of National Resistance in 1977. But Saleam was now the undisputed fuehrer of the group and determined to

keep it on the straight and narrow, as a pure neo-nazi activist group with an updated "oz fascist" ideology.

After the collapse of the PNP, Robert Clark moved on to greener pastures. He became a leading force in the conservative wing of the pensioners' movement and in 1984 announced he was standing for the Senate as number two on the Grey Power ticket headed by WC Wentworth, the rabid anti-communist Liberal MHR of the fifties. Clark was NSW President of Grey Power. His past connections led Senator Arthur Gietzelt to suggest the organisation should be called White Power, when Gietzelt exposed Grey Power's racist links in the Senate on October 17, 1984.

But organisational problems continued. David Greason, one of the first activists from Melbourne dropped out of National Action in late 1982 and later went public to denounce the organisation.

Yet National Action was to make its mark through a turn to violence which pointed to more serious problems than the anti-Asian graffiti in which ANA and the PNP had specialised.



## V. Strasserism and all that: the ideology of oz nazism

In his pamphlet, *Lessons for Nationalists* (1982) Saleam stressed that "only systematic ideas -- ideology -- can mobilise people for political change, and later, sustain the new political forms so created ... Nobody expects the average nationalist to be some sort of academic. But the leaderships should have a very good idea of what it is we are working for". The racists attracted to National Action were looking for a "rationale for their beliefs and a perspective as to where they were going". It was not good enough to be a "protest" group. "We must see our cause as something special... We are trying to build a 'vanguard' organisation. We cannot afford to dissolve into any amorphous patriotic or anti-immigration movement".

Saleam's search for a "rationale" for racism had begun before 1977. After finding it first in open nazism, he soon realised that parading around in nazi uniforms adorned with swastikas was no way to win the "hearts and minds" of the average Australian racist.

He and other student nazis studied leftwing groups and decided that they had to root themselves in Australian labor history and present themselves as a radical group, not one aligned with the conservative far right. Saleam wanted to present both an anti-capitalist and an anti-communist image. That of course had been a constant theme of fascist demagoguery over the decades. Now it was to be given a specifically Australian aspect.

Saleam also learnt from previous experience that it was necessary not to antagonise early in the piece either the Jewish community (because they were "all powerful"! ) nor the Aborigines (who were also powerful, particularly on the streets) .

Saleam and his group therefore chose Asians as the easiest and most vulnerable target.

Despite Saleam's claims to have founded a new "nationalist" ideology, the bases of National Action's program are to be found in earlier programs of Australian nazi groups.

The "basic program and policy" of the

ANSP, for example, proclaimed that everything "that is produced in Australia comes from the toil of the Australian worker ; therefore we stand for a wider and more equitable distribution of wealth". Cawthorn's election leaflet in 1970 said "National Socialism demands an end to the ruthless exploitation of Australia's natural wealth by giant foreign corporations". National Action's "political program similarly calls for the "nationalisation or progressive Australianisation of the Multinationals" and for a "command-development economy with targets fixed by a National Economic Plan".

Such generalised "anti-capitalist" demands of course featured in the early programs of the German nazis and the Italian fascists. Such "radical" demands all featured in the programs of Europe's neo-nazi terrorists.

The *National Socialist Bulletin* (Dec 1969/Jan 1970) said that the ANSP was "not a rightwing, pro-capitalist movement. National Socialism is equally opposed to capitalism and communism". This echoes the pleas of National Action that they are "not rightwing".

The early Australian nazis also did not like the word nazi. Wenberg said "we are against the word nazi. It is derogatory --like calling a communist a red. But we do follow the teachings of Adolf Hitler and George Lincoln Rockwell, the martyr" (!) Cawthorn complained that nazi was "a German word and it has German connotations". He preferred to be called a National Socialist ! (Nazi is the German abbreviation of National Socialist).

Saleam also complains loudly that he is not a "nazi" but prefers the term "revolutionary nationalist". Yet neo-nazism is an accurate description of his ideology. Moreover Saleam is currently writing a thesis for his post-graduate studies at Sydney University on the "martyr" George Lincoln Rockwell !

National Action and the earlier Australian nazis share Social Credit ideas on "debt free finance". Both recognise "religious freedom" but both qualify it substantially.



National Action says it will be provided in their future fascist state "provided expressions of opinion are no threat to public order and morality". The 1972 NS Bulletin said it was "inflexibly opposed to degeneracy and perversion masquerading under the false cloak of religion".

The early nazis were opposed to the "alien-dominated United Nations and other international bodies" (NSPA Program, 1967), while National Action in 1982 put it in almost the same words. This is a theme of League of Rights and other far-right groups around the world.

There is little point in continuing to make comparisons showing the almost identical views found in earlier nazi and National Action programs. However in some regards National Action spells out its vision of a fascist Australia more than did the earlier nazi groups.

## Unions in fascist state

Despite their "radicalism", National Action's program says trade unions in an Australian fascist state would be "elevated" to become "agencies for the completion of the National Economic Plan, ensuring labour discipline and assisting workers in contributing to management". Despite Saleam's denials elsewhere that he wants a "corporate state", his union policy is clearly in a fascist framework.

National Action's program also clearly spells out the vision of a fascist dictatorship: "executive government" would be "strengthened" and the "head of state be empowered to act". Political parties and groups would be free to act "provided (!) that they owe no allegiance to any foreign government or organisation or are intent on the subversion and destabilisation of Australia". Bjelke-Petersen would be unhappy to learn that the states would remain only as "administrative units" and all power be centralised. And, in case anyone can't read between the lines, National Action's program spells out clearly: "the nationalist party (is) to take a leading role in the formation of ideas and policies for the new state".

And naturally, non-Europeans would be deported and other migrants who "cannot or will not assimilate into Australian culture" would be progressively deported. No European migrant community would be allowed to foster its own culture -- multicultural prog-

rams would be "dismantled" and all "old" and "new" Australians brought into an "Australian identity" determined naturally by the "nationalist party".

European migrant communities who think National Action is just anti-Asian and no threat to themselves, should ponder this policy...

"Separate development" (apartheid) for Aborigines was openly advocated by the early nazis but National Action is a little more circumspect. Aborigines would have a separate Assembly in the future fascist Australia; be given "realistic" land rights, while their "privileges" would be abolished. Without spelling it out, National Action wants apartheid here just as in South Africa, which after all it holds out as an almost ideal society.

Taken as a whole, National Action's political program is one for a fascist, White Australia and a logical extension of earlier Australian nazi party programs. It spells out for all to see, as Saleam has continuously stated, that National Action is not a single issue party.

It is nazism out of uniform.

But a program does not an ideology make. If National Action is not to be "nazi" in ideology, it had to find another ideology to "rationalise" racism and its fascist objectives.

Despite its pretensions to have a purely "Australian nationalist" ideology, National Action's "theoretical documents" show very clearly that it has adopted the latest trendy ideology fashionable among the most dangerous neo-nazi terrorists in Europe.

One of the latest of National Action's roneoed booklets, The Social Revolutionary Nature of Australian Nationalism is written by Alec Saunders, a pseudonym for Alex Norwick another former student Nazi.

Norwick has discovered "anti-nazi" racist ideologues dating from Germany in the 1920's. "Discovered" is not exactly the right word: Saunders has lifted his new-found ideology straight from British nazis around the journal The Scorpion, of which more shortly.

I must apologise first of all for now taking readers down the grubby byways of obscure neo-nazi and racist ideology, but that is unfortunately necessary to illustrate some very practical points about the dangers posed by National Action.

In the process of some obscure and tortured argumentation, Norwick 'Saunders' "discovers" that the ideology of early Australian utopian communist William Lane "was very similar to the anti-nazi North German Radical Nationalists of the early 1920's centred



around ideologues such as Moeller van den Bruck and Ernest Niekisch".

Now no one has ever heard of these "anti-nazi" ideologues and almost certainly Norrick has never read them. Van den Bruck was an obscure ideologue whose book The Third Reich was favorite reading among early nazis and popularised the title for the thousand year Reich. Niekisch was involved in the early generals' plot in the early 1930's and was imprisoned. He survived the war to end up a professor in East Germany!

These early "north German radical-nationalists" were very close to the Strasser brothers and their ideologies were much the same. "Strasserism" inspired the early nazis and particularly the SA of Ernst Roehm who was killed off by Hitler in the Night of the Long Knives. The Strasser brothers had the temerity to challenge Hitler in the early nazi days and finally paid heavily for so doing. But Van Den Bruck and Niekisch and the Strasser brothers were about as "anti-nazi" as were Roehm's Brownshirts whose thugs brought Hitler to power, set up the first concentration camps and began the Holocaust. Van den Bruck and Niekisch were as racist and anti-semitic as Hitler ever was. But because no one has ever heard of them, they provide a convenient means for National Action to show they are not nazi and are even followers of ... "anti-nazis".

As mentioned earlier, Norrick draws his knowledge of Niekisch and van den Bruck from the British neo-nazi magazine The Scorpion which he quotes at length: "Nazism was Bavarian Catholic in origin. It was also reactionary, anti-Slav, anti-Russian, pro-Anglo capitalistic and hostile to genuine radical-nationalistic thinking". The Niekisch/Van den Bruck school (and the Strasserites) were however rooted in the "pro-Slav, pro-Russian (whether Tsarist or Socialistic Russia) social-revolutionary traditions of Otto Von Bismarck's Prussian-Germanism". Finding that Bismarck was a "social revolutionary" is indeed a unique historical discovery, matched only by the fake history in the rest of the above quotes.

But the real point of the resurrection of these obscure racist ideologues is seen in a later quote from The Scorpion: "Niekisch and his national-revolutionary co-ideologues have found great appeal among contemporary Western European youth, who believe the enemy of Europe is not the USSR but rather the Liberal-cosmopolitan establishment and its Coca-Cola imperialism".

The "contemporary Western European

youth" referred to are the youthful followers of Delle Chiaie and his likes who pose as enemies of both capitalism and communism to better infiltrate the Left. Delle Chiaie took just such a posture from the early sixties onwards, to stage provocations as part of the "Strategy of Tension" dictated by the secret services and their masters. In Bolivia he did not bother with the pretence.

The editor of The Scorpion is Michael Walker. Walker also operates Heritage Tours in London with Nick Griffin, a part of the new "Strasserite" leadership of the British National Front. Walker also shares a flat (which doubles as the office of Heritage Tours) with Robin Davies who previously worked with Tory Action, the neo-fascist group headed by George K Young, the former head of British intelligence, MI-6. Davies now works with the "revisionist" historian David Irving who claims Hitler did not murder millions of Jews.

## Hiding terrorists

Walker and Davies recently were at the centre of a scandal in Britain, when Searchlight exposed the fact that they were hiding in their flat Roberto Fiore, a wanted Italian neo-fascist terrorist. Moreover, they also employed Fiore as a guide for Heritage Tours. Fiore and other Italian neo-fascists faced extradition proceedings to send them back to Italy to face trial, but because Italian authorities botched the proceedings, they were allowed to stay in Britain. One of Fiore's associates, Alessandro Allibrandi, did however return secretly to Italy where he was shot by Italian police in a gunfight. All were active members of the NAR (Delle Chiaie's latest outfit or the neo-fascist Third Position terrorist group). Some had received training from the Phalangists in Lebanon. And all held a "Strasserite" position.

The Fiore group which runs its own press, Rising Press, recently published Yesterday and Tomorrow. Roots of the National-Revolution. The book tries to prove that early British socialists Robert Blatchford and William Morris were really Strasserites! It also includes excerpts from Dr Goebbels (when he was a Strasserite), the Strassers themselves and others of that ilk.

The Fiore group was the brains behind the takeover earlier this year of the National Front by the Strasserite group around Andrew Brons, Ian Anderson, Nick Griffin, Joe Pearce and others. The former leader of the National Front, Martin Webster, has denoun-





# Above: Ray Hill, anti-nazi supermole (in white shirt at rear) at Diksmuide festival with other nazis. FAR LEFT: Italian neo-nazi terrorist Roberto Fiore in London under cover as helpful tourist guide -- caught in action by Searchlight. LEFT: The Strasserist Scorpion magazine of British neo-nazis.



ced the new leadership's links with Fiore. "Andrew Brons ... invited the leader of Rising Roberto Fiore, to his home for a day long meeting to discuss this internal NF business ... On their own admission, Mr Anderson and Joe Pearce regularly meet Fiore and the other Italians", Webster wrote. Webster and his followers are taking legal action against Brons and his group, alleging financial fraud, standover tactics and that the Strasserites received funding from ... Libya. ( Searchlight July 1984).

But Webster's supporters are particularly concerned that the NF is being turned from a group of street-fighting thugs into a fully-fledged terrorist organisation. They claim paramilitary training is taking place and weapons being smuggled into Britain by them. Searchlight has already exposed on such paramilitary NF training camp in its June 1984 issue.

The National Front has been seriously weakened by the split, with few turning up to its recent marches. But Searchlight (August 1984) has detailed the rising violence provoked by the new NF leadership in East London -- the stabbing of immigrants; bombings and often fatal bashings.

But a real danger exists that the special Strasserite NF squads will seek to infiltrate the Left. They already have relations with the Libyans and are now trying to woo the Iranians (around an anti-semitic common cause). (Searchlight, August 1984).

It is perhaps significant that the new NF is now supporting the British miners' strike -- perhaps setting the scene for provocations and infiltration on the Left.

The "leftist" image of the NF Strasserites is a cover for a turn to terrorism and provocations.

Strasserism in West Germany has led to attacks on (Black) US servicemen stationed there and to the bloody bombing of the Munich Oktoberfest a couple of years ago, alongside naturally more numerous attacks on Turkish and other immigrant workers.

## Nazis go "green"

Readers may be surprised that the "Strasserites" have also adopted a "Green" view, based on the old nazi ideology of a mystical tie between "Blood and Soil" and a return to the glorified "ruralism" of the early Germanic tribes. The Dutch neo-nazis in the Centrum Party have for some time tried to infiltrate the ecology movement, which was the basis

for their recent electoral successes, while German neo-nazis have for some time tried to infiltrate the German Greens. And now the British NF and other neo-nazis are rediscovering the virtues of their green and pleasant land (although, as Searchlight notes, they may have trouble in persuading their skinhead followers to migrate to rural communes). Perhaps Jim Saleam will soon become a Greenie, but for the moment this is the sole point he has not adopted from the trendy Strasserism of his overseas counterparts.

Strasserism's main difference with traditional nazism is its attitude to the "Russian question". Niekisch and Van Den Bruck were in some ways more logical in their application of the teachings of the predecessors of Nazism, the German philosophers Nietzsche and Spengler, who believed that the barbarian German invasions which wiped out the Roman civilisation were historically necessary. Rome and its Judeo-Christian civilisation were "degenerate" and "putrified". The Germanic tribes brought a new "life-affirmative" civilisation!

This unhistorical and false generalisation was taken further by Niekisch and Van Den Bruck who looked forward to a new "barbarian" invasion, again from the east, from the Russian Slavs, to wipe out the "degenerate" western civilisation. The Germans would naturally join with the Russians in this new barbarian invasion. Hitler, however, despite his flirtation with Stalin in the Hitler-Stalin Pact, saw his allies more among the "nordic" people of Britain and the USA.

The Australian Strasserites in National Action have an additional reason for enthusiastically adopting this Strasserite world view. In our region, they see the main threat as the "axis" between China, Japan and the USA against the USSR and Vietnam. This axis is seen as a betrayal of the "white man" by the USA. The devilishly clever Chinese, you see, really want the mutual destruction of the USSR and the USA, leaving the world open to their domination. In the booklet, The Russian Question (September 1982), National Action advocates "armed neutrality and independence from blocs" but notes significantly that "since Russia's position tends to run in our interest (against the Chinese -- DF) Australia would do well in preserving its independence and neutrality".

National Action finds much to praise in the present USSR, in particular its nationalism, which originated with Stalin, and its confrontation with China. "Russia's animosity to China and its colonial attitude to the non-European peoples of Russia place the nation



on the side of Civilisation against the global Third World revolution".

National Action's analysis of the Soviet Union is really fairytale stuff. It is certainly not shared by their friends in South Africa who know that the Soviet bloc is among the strongest supporters of the African National Congress. With all their faults and bureaucratic dictatorship, no one in their right minds can see the USSR and eastern Europe as the allies of fascists and racists here or elsewhere.

While some racist "intellectuals" might really believe this Strasserite nonsense, we can only conclude that, as with Delle Chiaie, National Action's pro-Russian stand is simply a provocation.

David Greason before he left National Action was a member of the Australia-USSR Society, as were other NA members. According to an article in Audacity November 1983 "friends" of two NA leaders who visited East Germany (see next chapter) were present at a function attended by the East German Ambassador in Australia in August 1983.

National Action members can therefore be assumed to be already infiltrating the left at this level. This in turn provides a basis for provocations. The experience detailed in the previous chapter of provocations by Delle Chiaie's Italian terrorists should be a serious warning to the Australian Left ...

## William Lane & Henry Lawson

As noted previously, NA seeks to fit the early Australian socialist William Lane and others such as Henry Lawson into the esoteric beliefs of Niekisch, Van Den Bruck and the Strasser brothers. Lane and Lawson did reflect the dominant White Australian racism of their time. Lane harked back to the popular views of the "noble savages" whose barbarian invasions wiped out the Roman Empire. But Lane and others, despite their racism, stood for a socialist Australia. Lane helped lead the Shearers Strike of the 1890's which gave birth to the Labor Party and the modern union movement. The early leaders of the socialist and labor movement did absorb and propagate the mystical racism which dominated most sections of the British working class from which they came. But the labor movement in recent decades has shed that reactionary aspect of its past.

National Action wants to turn the clock back and have Australia become a racist, fascist country and society, in which the unions would be "agencies for completion of

the National Economic Plan and ensure labor discipline". William Lane certainly would not have approved of that...

When National Action tries to appropriate the Eureka flag, Henry Lawson and William Lane for their fascist cause, they represent another provocation against the Left.

It should also be recalled that the earlier Australian nazi groups also tried to claim Henry Lawson as one of their own: the first Australian nazi stormtrooper gang in the sixties was called -- the Henry Lawson Brigade!

## Lambing Flat in the western suburbs?

Perhaps the most revealing comment by Alec Saunders/Norwick concerns his praise for the "heroes" of Lambing Flat -- the "diggers" who massacred Chinese on the NSW gold diggings last century. Lambing Flat, an illustration of which appears on the cover of Norrick's booklet, was one of the most shameful episodes in Australian history, only outdone by the massacres of the Aborigines. Yet it is the Lambing Flat massacre that National Action holds up today as the example to be followed by "revolutionary nationalists" in Australia!

National Action's "Sons of Kokoda" stormtroopers no doubt hope that the "diggers" in Sydney's western suburbs will stage their own Lambing Flat. National Action is certainly doing all it can to bring that about.

To conclude: it is no accident that National Action has joined the trendy Strasserite fad. They know very well that Strasserism is the ideology of the worst neo-nazi terrorists in Europe. They are getting ready for similar provocations and "revolutionary activism" here -- if they are not stopped.



## VI. Bashers and bombers: National Action in Action

The collapse of the Progressive Nationalist Party in early 1982 left Saleam with only a handful of supporters, but still with control over *Audacity* and its mailing list.

In *Audacity* No 14 ( April-May 1982) an article asked "Are we radicals ?" and gave a clear response to those "bourgeois" elements of the racist right. It was also a signal of what was to come : " We are and must remain the Vanguard of the Revolutionary Nationalist Ideology. Our course is thus dictated for us -- radicalism in both thought and action. Our propaganda, our actions are not confined to the boundaries of the bourgeois political frame. Our creed is revolutionary activism, among our people, against the enemies of our people".

When neo-nazis speak of "revolutionary activism" , it means only one thing : violence escalating into outright terrorism.

After NA was formed, the remainder of 1982 was taken up with reorganising and then launching National Action publicly. Activism consisted , as in the past, of plastering university campuses and the streets with racist slogans. When university campuses reopened in March 1983, National Action was ready to go public. The graffiti increased and NA thugs took to roaming campuses at night, threatening Asian and anti-racist students.

Saleam then decided to set up a bookstall outside Fisher Library at Sydney University. Anti-racist students quickly mobilised and in July waited for Saleam to turn up with his bookstall at the appointed time. Saleam and his friends naturally did not turn up.

In July Saleam stood for the presidency of the Sydney University SRC, but won only 56 votes or 2% of the total.

The revival of NA racist propaganda on campuses led however to what Saleam wanted above all : media publicity. On August 5, 1983, he and Lina Martin and M Ferguson appeared on TV Channel 9's Mike Walsh Show. *National Action Bulletin* No 12 said the Mike Walsh Show was its "best yet" piece of publicity. It was "a first for us. Luckily, they did not yield to 'extreme left

wing' groups who pressured that they 'not give them ( ie. NA ) any publicity'. Future publicity is bound to follow". On the last point, Saleam was right.

On September 28, Saleam was invited to address a public meeting of the Humanist Society on the topic : "Australian independence or Australia re-colonised". It was a topic handpicked by Saleam, able to hide his neo-fascism behind "nationalism". The Humanist Society should have known better.

Encouraged by the publicity, National Action in September and October 1983 "took to the streets" -- a grandiose claim for something which consisted of a few NA activists going to the Woolworths Corner opposite the Sydney Town Hall on Saturday mornings to hand out leaflets and sell *Audacity*.

National Action gained help from unexpected quarters . The Sydney Morning Herald (April 9, 1983) exposed a confidential report from the Vice-Chancellor of the University of NSW showing an increase in numbers of overseas students in some faculties. Federal Labor Education Minister Senator Ryan said the government would not allow "a massive increase in the inflow of overseas students entering Australia next year". Such statements only added credibility to the NA racist campaign against overseas students.

National Action however now began to prepare for more than a few threats and minor bashings on campuses at night. David Merrett, "information officer of National Action", in *Audacity* (August 1983) spoke of "threats" to NA members. "While we will work to avoid unfortunate incidents it is necessary to enforce our right to freedom of speech. We cannot be silenced by threats". This was in response to the July 1983 incident when Sydney University students stopped the NA bookstall being set up.

Like any violent group, National Action sought to cover their violence as "self-defence" and by staging provocations. The provocation was not long in coming. *National Action Bulletin* No. 14 reported that on the night of Sunday November 6, " 26 year old L Reyes





Above: From left: David Merritt (aka David Zandomski - his real name and -- curiously as Anne-Marie Khoury who writes passionate letters to his/her opponents); fuehrer Jim Saleam; Alex Norwick (aka Alec Saunders) and David Greason (who has since denounced NA).

OPPOSITE: From left: Saleam, unidentified student, David Merritt





a mother of two young children " was attacked by "two animals" when she answered the door at the NA office. "She was greeted with a smashing blow to the head with the butt of a knife. Knocked back against the wall, she managed to dodge a stab to her face, although her left ear was slashed". The attackers were "neither caught nor identified. It is possible they were leftwing elements; we know they were not Asians". The police and NA "were investigating"... "While we appreciate the just anger of you all against these persons, we would ask that no member undertake any initiative in this Party's name against any individuals or organisations. We do have suspects, but do not know for sure who is the guilty party at this time. We have no desire to spark 'gang warfare' with anyone. Nationalist justice will take its course". (Emphasis added).

These hypocritical words, aimed at presenting NA as "responsible", are given away by the last sentence. "Nationalist justice" took its course at the University of NSW soon after when two NA thugs attacked anti-racist student activist Peter Ware as he was about to enter an examination room. It was a brutal and cowardly attack which put him in hospital for several days. He had been wrongly identified by NA as a member of the far-left International Socialists with whom NA has chosen to fight.

Ware was entirely innocent of the attack and had been chosen at random by NA because he was known as a student anti-racist and because he was physically unable to defend himself.

Lina Reyes -- Catalina ('Lina') Martin Reyes knew her attacker very well, as did Jim Saleam, her then lover. Her attacker was a well known "leader" of the organisation. Lina Reyes has since left NA and is subject to further intimidation from them to prevent her from speaking out.

The attack on her by NA thugs was used as a provocation, to justify the beginning of the organisation's turn to violence, including bashings, fire-bombings and death threats.

The NA Bulletin which reported the "attack" on Reyes by "two animals" (the latter a true description), also claimed that in early October, two NA members selling their paper in Bourke Street Mall in Melbourne were "confronted" by three members of the International Socialists group. "At last report, one (IS member) has been discharged and the other two are still recovering in hospital. It is to be hoped this incident will inspire our opponents to respect our legitimate right to

free speech. We will enforce this right anyway". The International Socialists denied that any of their members were involved in any clash with NA on that occasion or ended up in hospital. Whether anything of the sort happened or whether it was manufactured to whip up "revolutionary activism" among NA members, is not known. But that report and that of the attack on Lina Reyes served as justification for a wave of NA violence.

## Sons of Kokoda violence

Within a few months, National Action thugs, calling themselves "The Sons of Kokoda" had:

- \* beaten up Peter Ware at UNSW;
- \* destroyed material at the offices of Greenpeace and the Movement Against Uranium Mining in George Street, Sydney;
- \* attempted to break into and burn down Bob Gould's The Pitt bookshop in Pitt St., Sydney;
- \* broken into the pro-Chinese East Wind bookshop in Pitt St., Sydney and stolen Eureka flags and other material and destroyed other goods;
- \* under the name of the South Africa Defence Committee, broken into the office of the Southern Africa Support Committee (SASCA), stolen their mailing list and wrecked the office;
- \* entered the Khadi shop owned by Community Aid Abroad and abused and threatened shop workers there and ripped up some leaflets;
- \* continuously harassed John Brink, the convenor of the Southern Africa committee of Community Aid Abroad with threatening phone calls;
- \* threw a brick through the front window of the home of Meredith Burgmann (a university lecturer and longtime anti-apartheid activist) and Plumbers Union official Glen Batchelor;
- \* made threatening phone calls to many people on the SASCA mailing list;
- \* attempted to force entry into the Sydney offices of the Socialist Workers Party and painted a slogan on its wall: "The penalty for racial treason is death: NA";
- \* threatened SWP members in Sydney city streets, including on one occasion an SWPer with a young child;
- \* removed brake fluid from the car of a university lecturer known for her work on multiculturalism;
- \* maintained a constant stream of threats and intimidation against student anti-racists



including SRC officials known for their anti-racism;

\* sent a bomb threat by phone to a student "Rock Against Racism" dance...

This is an incomplete list of the "revolutionary activism" of NA thugs between November 1983 and March 1984.

The intimidation extended even to journalists in the mass media. After Margaret Jones of the Sydney Morning Herald wrote an article discussing multiculturalism, she received a series of abusive phone calls and threats of violence.

Margaret Jones however soon after received a phone call from Saleam. "Mr Saleam was polite and reasonable. When Miss Jones told him about the harassment, he said he regretted it". (SMH, February 8, 1984).

The "polite and reasonable" Mr Saleam at the time was standing as National Action's candidate in the federal Hughes by-election. He gained 966 votes or 1.3 percent. In an article covering the by-election, The Australian referred to Saleam as a candidate "concerned about youth unemployment" in the area! Not one word about his racism, let alone his neo-nazism!

An article by David Hirst in the Australian (April 24, 1984) was better informed. Hirst detailed many of the international links of NA with neo-nazi terrorists overseas. He quoted Lina Reyes who denied a report in Tribune that NA had firearms at its headquarters (Police however confirmed they had licensed shotguns there -- a commentary on the gun licensing laws). Reyes naturally "disclaimed all knowledge" of the NA "Sons of Kokoda" activities involving bashings, bombings and death threats...

She said the attacks on the left came from "more lunatic rightwing groups" -- a fitting description of NA itself.

## Firebomb

On March 27, a firebomb exploded outside the offices of the International Socialists in Sydney. It failed to set the building on fire. A message on the IS answering machine said: "Since you got our message, it seems that our firebomb didn't work. Don't worry, we'll try again and next time maybe we'll inflict some casualties". The IS it will be recalled, had been a particular target for NA threats. NA has consciously chosen to attack the very small far-left groups such as IS, no doubt considering that the larger leftwing groups are too powerful to confront at this stage...

On the same day, in Wellington, New Zealand, a powerful bomb contained in a school suitcase, exploded and killed the caretaker of the Wellington Trades Hall, a retired union official, Ernie Abbott. On March 28, Sydney Channel 0/28 TV News reported that the main suspects were "neo-fascist" groups in NZ. The group referred to was the Nationalist Workers Party (NWP), formerly the New Force. The NWP, whose symbol is an Aryan barbarian armed with a heavy studied club, was "more or less the same" as NA, Saleam later told David Hirst.

Audacity publicises the NWP and its publications, advising readers to subscribe to NWP publications. ( See the next chapter for more details on the NWP and the Wellington Trades Hall bombing).

In March 1984 the NSW Labour Council unanimously condemned the racist violence of the previous few months. In April, officials and representatives from 15 unions formed the Combined Unions Against Racism and soon after met with Police Minister Peter Anderson and Community Affairs Minister Frank Walker, urging them to take action to end the violence.

## Japanese PM target

At the same time, the NSW Special Branch, which had virtually ignored the wave of neo-nazi violence, took particular interest in NA when they learned that NA was planning "something spectacular" when the Japanese Prime Minister was due to visit Australia later in 1984. (The visit was later cancelled for reasons unconnected with NA threats). National Action had earlier disrupted an official Japan Week opening at the Sydney Opera House, damaging exhibitions and threatening organisers.

Meanwhile, Professor Blainey had begun his campaign against the "Asian invasion" and Liberal leaders Michael Hodgman and Andrew Peacock were soon jumping on board the racist bandwagon in search for votes. For a couple of months, NA's terrorist campaign died down, except for an incident in which detonators were placed outside the SWP headquarters on "cracker night". NA reaped the benefits of the Blainey campaign and turned up when he spoke at Kings Cross. Special Branch arrested one NA member, a 17 year-old skinhead, and an anti-racist protester, when NA attacked a protest picket outside the Blainey meeting. Jim Saleam quickly left the scene when the arrests began...



It was only a temporary calm . In July, two NA thugs bashed up Andrew Rorris, an anti-racist SRC official while he was walking through the campus at night.

In the July 1984 issue of *Audacity*, Jim Saleam published a long article entitled "Violence and Provocation" in which he denied all charges of violence made against NA and sought to refute allegations made in articles in *Tribune*. He ended the article thus : "The Nationalists have gone out of their way to avoid difficulties. The National Committee of National Action authorised a communication to the Police Minister in NSW. All supporters of Australian National Action are instructed to stay clear of the organisations we supposedly 'attack'. Letters have been forwarded to the NSW Labour Council ... and some other interested bodies .. We make our position clear ... we have rejected violence".

## Dr Goebbels praised

However, in the same issue of *Audacity*, an article by Saleam entitled "Making Propaganda" was published alongside a photo of Dr Goebbels. We read of the need to study the works of Dr Goebbels, "the genius of nazi propaganda". Saleam continued: "The new radical propaganda must serve a new movement. It must encourage a fanaticism by showing the deep chasm between our national vision and the rot which calls itself liberal democracy". Saleam's imitation of Goebbels is to be found in his claim that "we have rejected violence". Fanaticism has but one goal -- the spread of neo-nazi terrorism.

Even more significant in the July 1984 issue of *Audacity* was an article entitled "Community Aid Abroad : a front for terrorism ?"

The article was allegedly based on information supplied by a "group calling itself 'the South Africa Defence Committee' (SADC). This group has by some accounts," *Audacity* continued, "committed an illegal act; (possibly the burglary of a leftist organisation, the South (sic) African Support Campaign of Australia ( SASCA) which aided terrorism against whites in South Africa) " .

The SADC is in fact a branch of National Action, formed around three former South African commandos now living in NSW, and of whom more later. The pretence that the SADC has nothing to do with NA is another part of Saleam's "Goebbels propaganda".

The "information" provided by the SADC concerned John Brink, an elderly South African

born man , who has for many years been a well known anti-apartheid campaigner since he migrated to Australia. Brink, as noted previously , has been a particular target for NA phone death threats. *Audacity* claimed that "Brink ,according to South African sources, may have established a support network for ANC terrorists prior to leaving South Africa. This network is now being investigated .. The patriotic nationalist party in South Africa, the HNP, is currently checking into Community Aid Abroad's activity in Africa and *Audacity* awaits their report".

As we shall see in the next chapter, NA maintain the closest possible links with the neo-nazi HNP.

The NA neo-nazis continued by libelling John Brink in the *Audacity* article: "Audacity was informed recently that Brink may have tried to commit suicide, fearful of retribution which might be handed out to his associates in South Africa for their support of violence and murder. Brink who in his own words 'has made his peace with God' could go to his grave certain that justice and freedom are 'black' and all injustices 'white'. The fool couldn't even kill himself". (Emphasis added).

National Action delivered copies of the July 1984 *Audacity* to Community Aid Abroad offices soon after it was printed on July 14.

A week later, at 2am on Sunday morning July 22, a firebomb was thrown through the front window of John Brink's Sydney home. Fortunately Brink and a relative staying with him were able to extinguish it quickly, leaving only part of the carpet burnt. Arson Squad detectives said that without this speedy action, the whole house could have quickly burnt down, endangering the life of John Brink and his friend.

## NA blamed for firebombing

John Brink and CAA immediately and justifiably placed the blame for the firebomb attack on NA. They listed the long series of death threats and intimidation of Brink and CAA staff and the implicit threats contained in the July issue of *Audacity*. Not unnaturally the "polite and reasonable" Jim Saleam, the advocate of "fanaticism" and "revolutionary activism" denied any links between NA and the firebombing of Brink's home.

Let us make clear first of all that the claim in *Audacity* that John Brink had attempted to commit suicide was a complete fabrication, as was its claim that he headed a support network for "terrorists" etc.. What is



important is the tone of the article and the last sentence quoted : "The fool couldn't even kill himself". It is evident that this incitement was taken by some NA members as a call to do the job that Brink "couldn't even" do -- that is to kill John Brink.

Whether the Audacity article would lead its author to be found guilty of incitement to murder in a court of law is largely irrelevant. It certainly would be taken as such an incitement by the neo-nazi thugs in NA and its "South Africa Defence Committee", and moreover, probably had just that intent.

It appears that Saleam held a fancy dress party at the NA office in Princes Highway, Tempe, on the night before the firebombing of Brink's home. The bombers almost certainly went from the party -- in fancy dress or not -- to carry out the attack on the other side of the harbor.

But there are even more grave implications from this attack. The Sydney Morning Herald (July 16, 1984) reported a memorial service held at the Uniting Church in Pitt Street, Sydney, (next door to the CAA shop). The service was to commemorate the memory of Mrs Jeanette Schoon and her six year old daughter who were murdered when Mrs Schoon opened a letter bomb at her office at the University of Angola. Jeanette Schoon, the sister of Neville Curtis, another well-known anti-apartheid campaigner, was like Neville and John Brink, a White South African. The letter bomb which killed her was part of a long terrorist campaign by the apartheid regime against its opponents.

John Brink spoke at the Sydney service for Mrs Schoon, the Herald reported, and blamed the apartheid regime for her murder. After that report, the death threats to John Brink escalated, culminating in the firebomb murder attempt on July 22.

The "South African connections" of National Action are dealt with in some detail in the next chapter. However, before ending this chapter, let us quote what Jim Saleam told Melbourne Age reporter Karen Cooke, after denying any connection to the firebombing of Brink's home (Age July 25, 1984) :

Blacks had no right to rule South Africa, Saleam said. "The idea of rule by indigenous people was 'the argument of idiots in the pub -- you hit them with a beer bottle' ". Saleam's reasonable media image had slipped. But worse was to come.

"Later saying he had no animosity towards individual Asian people, he said: 'I saw recently some Vietnamese was clubbed down with a baseball bat. So what. They would

have been better off going up the road and finding Bob Hawke and giving it to him' ". (Emphasis added).

When the journalist picked him up on this statement, Saleam retreated: "Mr Saleam then agreed it was this sort of imagery which gave his group a bad name. 'We don't say 'go and give it to Bob Hawke, or anything', he said. 'I was using that by way of anecdote, putting it on the level of these people' ".

It is precisely "these people" -- racist thugs -- that Saleam is always talking to, not journalists. Saleam's guard dropped for a moment, and we can see exactly the true neo-nazi : settle arguments with a beer bottle over the head ... and take a baseball club to Bob Hawke.

As the NSW Special Branch and their bosses in ASIO only seem to be concerned about these neo-nazi thugs when they threaten the Japanese Prime Minister or some such dignitary, perhaps they will note the threat to Bob Hawke ? Is National Action getting ready for some real revolutionary "activism"?

## "Kill and be killed"

In case readers think that Saleam's interview with the Age was outside his normal rhetoric, let us quote from his booklet, Australia's Road to National Revolution (September 1984) : "the nationalists ... assert the Primacy of Force as the political reality in Australia. Our Establishment rules our country with force (physical and psychological); we shall beat them down with similar force. National Action is not ashamed that it recognises the role of radical force to overcome reactionary force ... We are arguing for street action, direct action, personal approaches, militancy ...

"We must be prepared to struggle, sacrifice, and -- dare we say it ? -- kill and be killed". (Emphasis added).

Nothing could be clearer: National Action is moving into a terrorist phase: "to kill and be killed" -- above all, "to kill". Will NA make "personal approaches" to others, including Bob Hawke, with something more powerful in hand than a baseball bat ?



## VII. Terrorists worldwide: NA makes friends

As we have seen, National Action's ideology has been borrowed from the more extreme neo-nazi terrorists in Europe. The question naturally arises, given the escalation of violence by NA, as to whether international connections forged by National Action include direct links with terrorist groups.

In mid-1983, two members of National Action -- believed to have been Reg Gillespie and his wife -- toured western Europe to make direct connections with neo-nazi groups there. Gillespie is an old-time nazi who is a leader of NA in Brisbane. They visited most countries and spent some days at the infamous nazi get-together at Diksmuide in Belgium where thousands of nazis from all of Europe gather to drink beer, sing nazi songs and brawl while their leaders hold clandestine meetings to plan coordinated action. The Diksmuide rally is organised by the Flemish National Front (formerly the now-banned VMO) to commemorate the memory of the Flemish volunteers in Hitler's SS who were killed during the war.

Searchlight (August 1983) has a detailed report of the 1983 Diksmuide event, written no doubt by Ray Hill, then the deputy leader of the British National Party and Searchlight's supermole among the British nazis. A year later, Ray Hill went public. He exposed a series of nazi terrorist networks and was almost single-handedly responsible for stopping serious neo-nazi terrorism reaching Britain during his five years as a supermole.

According to Searchlight, those present at the 1983 Diksmuide rally included members of Delle Chiaie's underground NAR; the banned French nazi terrorist group FANE which had bombed synagogues, and the Spanish terrorist of CEDADE. "Once again, it had all the normal ingredients: brawls, the singing of the Horst Wessel song, odd

rituals at SS war graves and the coming together of several of Europe's top nazis". (Searchlight, August 1983).

What exact contacts the NA tourists made at Diksmuide are not yet known. In Britain, they were naturally much taken by the Strasserites around the journal The Scorpion and with the "revisionist" historian David Irving who "discovered" that the Holocaust never happened. The badly-divided British nazi movement as a whole left them unimpressed, although they would no doubt be happy with the National Front under its new Strasserite leadership.

The NA tourists found France the most interesting of all and were enthusiastic about the "incredible advances" made by the French neo-nazi National Front in municipal elections at the time.

"Contact has been established" with the French National Front, the NA Bulletin (No. 14) reported. "We also made contact with the other French nationalist party, the Party of New Forces ( PFN ) and its militant student group GUD ... An invitation to a member of the PFN/GUD to visit Australia next year has been accepted. The PFN representative will address campus meetings and private National Action functions".

The news of the NA invitation to the PFN representative was exposed in Tribune on December 14, 1983. Since then, there has been no sign of the French visitor.

The PFN/GUD has a long history of violence and terrorism in France and some of its members and leaders have served jail sentences for these acts. National Action's main contact in the PFN/GUD is with its political bureau member Jack ( Jacques ) Marchal. Marchal is 40 years old and was one of the founders of the PFN in 1974. He had been an active member of Ordre



Nouveau ( New Order ), a neo-nazi group which collapsed in 1973 and from which both the PFN and the French National Front emerged. Earlier Marchal had been a member of the neo-nazi Occident ( West ). On January 12, 1967, Marchal took part in an Occident commando raid on the leftist Rouen campus in which students were bashed and property damaged.

Since its foundation, the PFN/GUD has been linked with a series of terrorist acts :

- \* in 1976, PFN members were implicated in the kidnapping and ransoming of Louis Hazan, the head of the French multinational company, Phonogram. PFN members were also named as involved in the famous multi-million dollar robbery of a Nice bank organised by the neo-nazi activist Spaggiari. The millions went to fund neo-nazi terrorism in Europe, at least in part. PFN members were also named as involved in other scandals : arms trafficking ( the Marchant affair) and counterfeiting ( the Cougas affair) ;

- \* in 1980, GUD commandos attacked the student offices at Lille I university;

- \* in 1983, PFN leader Laurent Rohmann was charged with the machine-gunning of leftist offices and north African immigrant areas in the city of Troyes.

More generally, the PFN/GUD is notorious in France for its participation in riots after neo-nazi and rightwing demonstrations and for staging provocations during leftwing demonstrations.

## Nazi factions fight

It is not only the Left and the immigrant workers who have suffered from PFN/GUD terrorism. In its bitter struggles with the rival National Front, it has also attacked its neo-nazi competitor. In January 1975, the National Front accused the PFN/GUD of bombing the NF headquarters. When National Front leader F Duprat was assassinated in 1978, the new National Front leader JM Le Pen accused the PFN of being " the instigator and apologist of the assassination of Duprat". In September 1982, National Front spokesperson Michel Collinot accused the PFN of collaborating with the police and "serving them as extremist provocateurs".

The National Front, of course, has its own stormtroopers who engage in terrorist acts and street rioting. But its accusations against the PFN/GUD must nevertheless carry great weight.

Despite this infighting, the National Front and the PFN/GUD at times collaborate.

In 1979 for example, both attended a summer camp in Spain organised by Spanish neo-nazis. According to former French neo-nazi, J Chombart de Lauwe in his book Complots contre la democratie ( Plots Against Democracy ), terrorists from the now banned West German Hoffmann Gruppe and the French FANE were also present at the camp, as were representatives of the now banned Belgian VMO, the British National Front and the Spanish Fuerza Nueva (New Force) .

The PFN has close links with the neo-nazi terrorist network worldwide. It is a strong supporter of Pinochet's Chile and has adopted the slogan : "Allende, you got it ; Mitterrand, you'll get it ! " PFN leader Yves Van Ghele fought with the Phalangists in Lebanon, while seven PFN militants were arrested in Spain during pro-fascist rioting on the anniversary of Franco's death in 1982.

In a message to the Italian MSI in 1983, the PFN saluted MSI electoral victories. The message went on : "At a time when Italy and the whole of Europe is preparing to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Benito Mussolini , in Rome as in Paris, the nationalists are and will be the spearhead of popular struggles for the grandeur of the nation and for social justice".

The PFN is (naturally) against both US and Soviet "imperialism" : "we are now caught between the hamburger and the couscous, between New York and Algiers". The PFN too is on a "Strasserite" line.

It was a representative of these neo-nazi thugs and terrorists that National Action invited to tour Australian campuses and to give advice on "revolutionary activism" at private NA functions !

Our National Action tourists also contacted the "respectable" racists of GRECE (Groupe-ment de Recherche et d'Etude pour la Civilization Rescheen : Grouping for the Research and Study of European Civilisation). GRECE brings together the neo-fascist intellectuals of the French New Right. It publishes Elements , a high quality "intellectual" magazine and Nouvelle Ecole . The latter has among its patrons Arthur Koestler, the well-known writer ; Hans Eysenck, the British psychologist; Mircea Eliade, professor of history at Chicago and other respectable names.

Another patron of Nouvelle Ecole is Roger Pearson, founding member of the racist Northern League and onetime head of the World Anti-Communist League when it was dominated by anti-semitic and neo-nazi groups.

The major figure in GRECE is Alain de Benoist, a wellknown French intellectual. Ben-



oist in the Sixties was a leading member of the far-right Europe-Action group which openly pushed neo-fascist, racist ideas. But Benoist realised later that using openly fascist terminology discredited his ideas. When GRECE was formed, its members were advised: "It is necessary to be prudent in the vocabulary used. In particular, it is necessary to abandon outdated phraseology". (Confidential Internal Bulletin of GRECE, February 1969). In other words, the aim was to present racist and fascist ideas in new clothing. This is precisely what GRECE has done and done so with success.

GRECE takes up from where Niekisch and Van Den Bruck left off. GRECE intellectuals stress the importance of racial roots. Like the earlier Aryan theorists they are anti-Christian and seek to revive pagan traditions and preach the need for a new "barbarian invasion" to purge the West. They also engage in anti-capitalist rhetoric and hate all things American, particularly the hamburger- Coca Cola culture.

The Scorpion group in Britain seeks to imitate GRECE and reprints many articles from GRECE publications. And no unnaturally, NA in the first of its two issues of its theoretical magazine Janus has also reprinted the pretentious obscurantism of GRECE intellectuals.

The success of GRECE in providing a "respectable, intellectual" front for racism and neo-fascism in France in part explains the success of the National Front in recent elections there. This is something other neo-nazis are trying to imitate, in Britain as in Australia.

## South African links

While National Action is understandably coy about its links with European neo-nazi groups, it proclaims very loudly its links with the Reconstituted National Party ( HNP ) of South Africa.

The HNP was formed in 1968 when former minister of the government, Dr Albert Herzog and a few other National Party MPs split with the NP when the apartheid regime agreed to allow multiracial sports teams to play in South Africa. The decision to allow non-whites to play in foreign teams was of course a desperate attempt to break the worldwide ban on teams playing apartheid ones. But even this fake concession was too much of the racist purists of the HNP.

The HNP is on the far-right of South African politics. However, Dr Herzog left the HNP in 1977 and moved even further to the right, and before he died in November 1982 was closely linked with the openly nazi group, the Afrikaner Resistance Movement (AWB). The AWB is a front for ultra-right terrorists. AWB leader Eugene Terre'blanche was given a suspended sentence in 1983 for possession of illegal weapons. Two of his followers, ex-policemen Jacob Viljeon and Hendrik Jacobze, were given long jail sentences for conspiring to bomb multiracial hotels, assassinate church leaders and release syphilis-infected mice in Sun City, the entertainment in a Bantustan. The AWB, like the HNP, opposes any breakdown in apartheid even when it is a purely cosmetic change.

While the HNP is more circumspect than the AWB, it openly identifies with neo-nazis around the world. Audacity ( July 1984 ) reprinted an article from the HNP's South African Patriot which praised the advances of the West German nazis. In addition to the National Democratic Party ( NDP ), the article speaks of neo-nazis forming " 76 citizen action committees ... to protest against foreign infiltration and racial destruction". Other underground nazi groups, the HNP paper says, are working in the Green Party and even the peace movement, raising the demand of "national reunification" with East Germany and for a Germany without foreign troops.

At least three South African immigrants are active members of National Action. They form the kernel of the South Africa Defence Committee which in turn is effectively a branch of NA.

Reliable sources say these South Africans are former commandos of the apartheid army. Two are said to live "up the coast north of Sydney". One is said to own a Landrover equipped with a tape deck on which he plays music from Hitler's favorite composer, Wagner. These South Africans have been among the NA thugs who have harassed staff at CAA's Khadi shop. They are believed to have been responsible ( on Audacity's own admission as quoted earlier) for the break-in to the SASCA office and theft of its mailing list; and for the subsequent intimidation of those on the mailing list and finally of the fire-bombing of John Brink's house. They are fully integrated in the NA stormtrooper squad, the Sons of Kokoda.

Given NA's close links with the HNP, these South Africans may be HNP members. But it cannot be excluded that they are in fact



members of the AWB terrorist group or of the Wit Kommandos (White Commandos). Some sources indicate that they are Wit Kommandos who took refuge in Australia after criminal acts in South Africa.

According to a usually reliable source, NA in March 1984 received \$3,000 in cash from an unnamed embassy. This money almost certainly came from the South African Embassy, in payment for the delivery of the SASCA mailing list to the Embassy and for the harassment of anti-apartheid activists.

It is worth noting that this allegation was printed in Tribune (April 4, 1984) but that Saleam in a lengthy reply to that article did not bother to deny the charge of receipt of \$3,000 in cash.

NA may therefore be providing paid services as hired thugs for the South African Embassy. The escalation of their attacks on anti-apartheid supporters as shown by the firebombing of John Brink's home could soon end in murder. Yet the NSW Special Branch and ASIO treat the South African connections of NA as a matter of little concern.

In addition to these "South African connections", NA leaders also boast that a recently-arrived Italian "knows how to make bombs". One can legitimately ask if this Italian is another neo-nazi terrorist on the run, who has found refuge with NA. Certainly, Australia has a large immigrant population and relatively lax laws on such things as identity cards etc. It would be an ideal place for neo-nazi terrorists on the run to hide. Its only real disadvantage would be its long distance from the "real action" in Europe, South Africa and Latin America. The supporters of the MSI in the Italian migrant community are small in number and inactive.

It is natural that NA's strongest overseas links are with their comrades across the Tasman in the Nationalist Workers Party. The NZ

nazis in the past have had close links with their Australian counterparts: Gary Mangan after bombing the CPA Brisbane office in 1972 found refuge across the Tasman, while NZ nazi leader Colin Ansell at the time joined in the attacks launched by the Skull and Co.

On March 27, 1984, a massive bomb, enclosed in a school suitcase, exploded in the Wellington Trades Hall, killing caretaker and retired union official Ernie Abbott. Soon after Channel 0/28 TV News in Sydney said that the main suspects were "neo-nazis" in Wellington -- the NWP. Following an article in Tribune on April 4, NZ police questioned one NWP leader, but found insufficient evidence to proceed against the NWP. The NWP subsequently issued an open letter in leaflet form accusing "comrade Denis Freney" of unjustly dobbing them into the police.

What was of particular interest was the fact that NA a few hours before the Wellington bombing had attempted to firebomb the offices of the International Socialists in Sydney. The upsurge in NA violence had preceded the NZ bombing -- naturally giving rise to suspicions that the links between the violence and bombings in NZ and Australia were closer than previously suspected.

While police have no substantial evidence to link the NWP with the murder of Ernie Abbott, it cannot be excluded that such links did exist. It cannot be excluded also that the bomber in fact came from Australia to "do the job". NZ police have extended their investigations into the Trades Hall bombing to Melbourne and elsewhere in Australia. (NZ Evening Post August 6, 1984).

What is certain is that the NA leaders in the past 18 months have been busily strengthening their links with neo-nazi terrorists overseas in what may well be a prelude to an expansion of their violent attacks into a fully-fledged terrorist campaign.



## VIII. The respectable racists: All the way with Joh & Flo

National Action is not the only racist group operating in Australia. A network of other groups seek to infiltrate the traditional conservative parties -- the Liberal and National Parties.

The two major racist groups which attempt this are the League of Rights and the Liberty Research group in NSW. Linked with these two groups are a host of smaller racist and neo-fascist groups, including those in the migrant communities, which work in alliance with them. We reprint in the appendices of this book material on the League of Rights and other racists and therefore here will only outline some relevant points in relation to the League of Rights and concentrate more on other groups such as Liberty Research.

In the past year, the League of Rights and Liberty Research have achieved success. They have helped swing the Liberal and National Parties far to the Right on issues such as Asian immigration; South Africa and Aboriginal land rights. This has occurred in part because the Hawke government has taken over many of the Liberals' traditionally conservative policies. Peacock and Hodgman have bowed to the pressures of the rightwing of their own party, which includes many racists.

The National Party, traditionally to the Right of the Liberals, has moved even further to the right, reflecting the strong League of Rights influence in its branches, particularly in Queensland, where Sir Joh and Lady Flo have for years been open sympathisers of the League of Rights. As late as last January, the League's journal On Target carried the warmest greetings and expressions of admiration from Lady Flo.

The League of Rights was formed as an offshoot of the Social Credit movement in 1930. The League's politics then and ever since have been dominated by anti-semitism. Eric D Butler has for decades been the leader of the League. He is the author of the

book, The International Jew -- The Truth about the Protocols. The book praised the infamous forgery, The Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion, and provided an update: Butler claimed that Hitler was the bastard son of the Jewish Baron Rothschild; that the Jews ran the Nazi Luftwaffe; that they (naturally) ran capitalism and communism. In 1935 however, Butler did not see Hitler as part of a "Jewish conspiracy". At that time he was telling the Australian people that Hitler was being maligned and they should not believe Hitler was persecuting the Jews. In 1938, Butler travelled widely in Victoria and NSW, supporting Hitler and Mussolini (see appendix one for more details).

It is this same Eric Butler who in 1984 is heading a campaign against Aboriginal land rights legislation in Victoria, West Australia and elsewhere. Earlier this year, Butler spoke on the same platform as Digby Crozier, a former Victorian state Liberal Minister, and currently a leading Liberal backbencher. In Queensland, League meetings have enthusiastic National Party backing. The League is running its campaign against land rights through some of its numerous front organisations, this time under the name Save Victoria Committee and the larger Save Australia 1984. Under both federal and Victorian land rights legislation, Aboriginal communities can only claim Crown Land and not privately-owned land. But Butler spreads the lie that private land is under threat. Nor does Butler simply attack the land rights movement. This is painted as part of a wider conspiracy, first by international communism and then by "international finance" which "controls" communism etc. "International finance" is a code-word anti-semites use today for the old "international Jewish conspiracy" of the Protocols...

Butler, when confronted by the media, dodges questions about his anti-semitism. But



the League's On Target as recently as June 1984 carried a blatantly anti-semitic article. The League maintains many front organisations around single issues to rally broader forces which would not necessarily accept its anti-semitism and conspiracy theories. These fronts take up issues such as anti-flouridation (flouridation is a communist plot naturally); support for South Africa and previously for Rhodesia; for the Australian flag and the monarchy (in alliance with the RSL), and for similar far-right rallying calls. These front organisations can rally widespread support among traditional rightwing sectors around particular causes, but the hardcore League of Rights organisation remains disciplined, dedicated and small -- about 100 people. The League hardcore is a secret organisation of dedicated anti-semites.

## Urbanchich

In alliance with the League of Rights is the NSW-based Liberty Research group around Lyenko Urbanchich, Geoffrey Holt, Major Ashley-Riddle, Stan Eskell and Raymond Lord. Operating out of offices at 51 Bathurst St., Sydney, in a building owned by Stan Eskell and Raymond Lord's Smith and Lane Holdings Ltd, Liberty Research irregularly publishes the magazine Esprit de Corps and previously published Spectrum.

Esprit de Corps also hides its anti-semitism behind an often thin veil. An article in its March 1982 issue warned that "when you know the truth you will realise that the real driving force behind the rapidly spreading epidemic of world Socialism is not the 'Soviets' ... but the wealthiest and most powerful group of money manipulators in the world ... only political adolescents could fail to see it proceeds from an international source, using international bribery for the benefit of an international caste to whom all cultures and races are foreign". And further: "Our present economic system is subordinated to financial considerations which in turn derives from the will to power and world domination of the small band of money manipulators previously mentioned..." The author, TWS Dutton of Northbridge, Sydney, is using code words: the "international money manipulators" of course equals the old "international Jewish conspiracy".

Esprit de Corps takes up the causes so dear to the far-right: the defence of South Africa and the "betrayals" of Rhodesia by the Fraser government; the "evils" of the "communist" World Council of Churches; the virtues of

the flat tax (Raymond Lord's favorite hobby horse); the sanctity of the Monarchy and the Flag, and the evils of "small-l" Liberals. Esprit de Corps also frequently reprints homilies from Santamaria's Newsweekly.

The Liberty Research group has carried out a long battle to win control of the NSW Liberal Party. This battle can be traced back to the mid-Sixties, to the far-right campaign within the Liberal Party to replace Edward St John MHR as Liberal candidate in the safe seat of Warringah.

The far right hated St John because in 1966 he was the president of the South Africa Defence and Aid Fund (SADAF) which raised money to help the victims of apartheid repression. (John Brink was also a prominent member of SADAF). The prominent members of the far right campaign in Warringah included Henry Fischer, then editor of the Australian International News Review. AINR was a glossy magazine which took a far right stand on a wide range of issues. Even Santamaria's Newsweekly, after some flirtation with Fischer's group, felt obliged to criticise it for its strain of anti-semitism.

Fischer and his associate, Sir Raphael Cilento were members of the Fifty Club, which operated from the top floor of 50 Victoria St., Kings Cross. Cilento was patron of the 50 Club, which was formed after its members had failed in an effort to set themselves up as the Kings Cross branch of the Liberal Party. Lyenko Urbanchich was president of the 50 Club, while Eric Butler was its first guest speaker. It was a gathering-together of the racist far right.

The League of Rights helped organise the campaign against St John as did the group, the Friends of Freedom, a small activist group supporting the Vietnam war led by Owen Warrington and the 18 year-old Michael Darby, son of the far-right Liberal MLA for Manly, Douglas Darby. Members of the Captive Nations Week, linked particularly with Darby and Urbanchich, helped in Warringah as did a host of other right-wingers.

When they failed to topple St John, the far right backed the nomination of KB Chambers, a former local mayor and a member of the Basic Industries Group (BIG), which was a far-right group criticising the Country Party. Chapman, standing as an independent Liberal, gained some 15% of the votes against St John's 60%.

The far right appeared then to collapse as a serious force within the Liberal Party, only to re-emerge in 1975, during the crisis



which brought down the Whitlam government. Henry Fischer played his own noted role as a provocateur in the Iraqi Breakfast affair in December 1975.

In 1966, Michael Darby had joined the Australian Army, to become a captain and intelligence officer in Vietnam. He resigned from the army to contest Gough Whitlam's seat for the Liberals in the 1974 election. He then began organising the far right in the Liberal Party, first in Manly-Warringah (his father's stamping ground) and then on the North Shore. Meanwhile, Urbanchich had become president of the Liberal branch at Five Dock. David Clark, president of the Australia-Rhodesia Association and an associate of Urbanchich, became president of the local Liberal Evans federal electorate council. Darby soon spread his wings and began organising the far right in the Liberal Party in the eastern suburbs and the Liverpool area.

By late 1976, the NSW Liberal Party machine had taken fright at the growth of the far-right in its ranks and set up a commission of inquiry which reported to the Liberal Party state council on February 4, 1977. Normally, only 200 delegates turned up for the council, but this time there were almost 400 present and over 100 "observers". The far right had stacked the meeting and the report of the commission of inquiry which condemned the far right factionalism was defeated 206 votes to 155 (Australian, March 7, 1977).

The battle for control of the NSW Liberal machine raged over the next few years. In April 1978, the Liberal Party NSW executive ordered new elections in the Rose Bay branch after Major Ashley-Riddle, another Vietnam war veteran, was elected branch president. He was part of the Darby-Urbanchich network. (Sydney Morning Herald, April 21, 1978).

Ashley-Riddle had some curious connections. In Vietnam, he had been adviser to Colonel Vo Dai Ton, deputy Minister for Information in the Thieu puppet regime. Ton had fled to Australia after the liberation of Saigon and headed the Great Alliance for the National Restoration of Vietnam, which sought to send guerrillas back into Vietnam, with the help of the CIA. Ashley-Riddle and Urbanchich wanted to get Ton's followers to join the Liberal Party to bolster the numbers of the far right. Ton administered bizarre blood oaths to his followers and it's alleged that he administered such an oath to Ashley-Riddle. (Sun Herald, April 24, 1978).

In November 1981, Colonel Ton was captured by Vietnamese troops near the border

with Laos, where he was leading a terrorist team into Vietnam. In July 1982, Ton told a Hanoi press conference that he had been recruited by two CIA officers. When he was captured, he was carrying documents outlining "Project Z", drawn up by the CIA for a three-stage recapture of Vietnam. Ton used Australian travel documents to enter Laos and for worldwide travel to recruit terrorist teams to infiltrate Vietnam for the CIA. ASIO was certainly aware of Ton's travels and plans. (Tribune, November 24, 1982).

Major Ashley-Riddle and Urbanchich were almost certainly also aware of Ton's plans. This raises the question of just how close they were to the CIA and ASIO. Ashley-Riddle and Darby while in Vietnam worked closely with the CIA.

In 1978, Urbanchich became the head of the NSW Liberals' Ethnic Council which he transformed into a base for the far right. The fight inside the NSW Liberals resumed in 1979 after the NSW elections. The Liberal Establishment mustered every vote it could to remove Michael Darby and his friend, young ex-student leader Geoffrey Ferrow, from the Liberal state executive. Virginia Chadwick MLC was appointed to head the Liberals' Ethnic Affairs Advisory Council to counter the base Urbanchich had built up among migrant communities in the party.

## NSW Permanent takeover

The far-right attack had also taken on another worrying aspect for the NSW Liberal Establishment. In mid-1978, the Urbanchich-Eskell-Lord group, based on Smith and Lane Holdings, launched a major attempt to take over the NSW Permanent Building Society whose directors included prominent Liberals headed by Sir John Pagan. After a series of court battles and support given to the Pagan group by the NSW Labor government, the takeover bid was defeated in 1979.

While Lord and Eskell were battling to win control of NSW Permanent, their colleague Ashley-Riddle was in the centre of a pre-selection battle. Dr Peter Solomon, who was aligned with the Liberal machine, had won pre-selection for the blue-ribbon federal seat of North Sydney in September 1979. However in his nomination Solomon had falsely claimed longer and higher-ranking military service than he had actually served. Ashley-Riddle obtained Solomon's military records





OPPOSITE: Michael Darby (left) rallies the masses in Sydney's Martin Place. Above: Major Ashley-Riddle at a Captive Nations Week rally. Below: Lyenko Urbanchich (left) with friend at a Captive Nations Week rally.





from an old pal and serving officer, Colonel Flanagan who was "severely reprimanded" by a subsequent military court martial for handing over confidential records to Ashley-Riddle. The campaign against Solomon also involved Michael Darby and a "security agent", James Twaddell, who used many "dirty tricks", from taping conversations with Solomon to making allegations that he was involved in drug running and the murder of anti-drug campaigner Donald Mackay. In November 1979, Solomon resigned from the Liberal Party, but the far right did not win the subsequent pre-selection.

In November 1980, the NSW Labor government tabled many documents in parliament which showed that Urbanchich had been an active nazi collaborator in Hitler-occupied Slovenia (Yugoslavia). The Liberal Establishment sought to use this to their own advantage, citing particularly the anti-semitic articles he had written. In March 1980, they moved to expel Urbanchich from the Liberal Party, after he had earlier been removed as head of the Ethnic Council of the party. The motion for his expulsion was lost by only 14 votes short of the two-thirds majority needed.

Urbanchich and the far right lived to fight another day, but temporarily went back into the shadows.

In March 1980, Michael Darby flew to Vila in the New Hebrides, in the hope of linking up with the rightwing rebellion on Santo island, which was backed by ultra-right American millionaires. Darby was arrested on arrival at Vila, jailed, then deported on the next flight out. Darby soon after resigned from the Liberal Party in disgust at the Fraser government's support of the democratically-elected Vanuatu government led by Father Walter Lini.

The Eskell-Lord group had meanwhile had some embarrassing questions to answer in regards to the affairs of VAM Ltd., a mining company controlled by them. And in 1980, their Instep shoe company was found to have had connections with the infamous Nugan Hand "bank".

The Fraser government policies on South Africa and above all Rhodesia angered the far right, but Fraser's prestige among Liberals made it difficult for them to campaign effectively against these policies. After the defeat of Fraser in March 1983 elections, the Liberty Research group won new strength, and succeeded in dominating the Liberal Party team which won control of the Waverley Municipal Council in September 1983. Geoffrey Holt, who is employed by Liberty Research, became an

alderman, but Major Ashley-Riddle missed out in his ward. Other Liberal aldermen, including Mayor Jim Markham, while not directly associated with Liberty Research, have happily gone along with Urbanchich and Holt. Jewish community leaders were outraged when Urbanchich attended a council function held at the Jewish Hakoah Club. With a large Jewish population in the Waverley council area, and given that the Liberal-dominated council has angered many residents, it is unlikely that the present council majority will be returned in the next elections.

## Waverley Council

Premier Wran, after the Liberal win in Waverley, accused the "nazi wing" of the Liberal Party of being in control of Waverley and of being under the protection of local Liberal MLA, Liberal Deputy Leader Rosemary Foot. Foot denied the allegation but did not condemn the Holt-Urbanchich group.

With this base in Waverley and with the strong moves of the Liberal Party to the Right, the Liberty Research group, in alliance with other far-right forces are having much more impact inside the Liberal Party. The Liberal Establishment, which previously fought them, is now turning a blind and even kindly eye to their racism.

While Urbanchich and his followers fought on in the Liberal Party after 1979, some of his supporters gave up. In Blackheath, after the Urbanchich group was defeated in its efforts to win control of the local Liberal branch, they moved out and helped form a National Party branch in the Blue Mountains, inspired by Bjelke-Petersen's successes near Brisbane. They were joined by Graeme Warren Maguire / Royce after he was expelled from the National Alliance. Maguire / Royce soon became the leading figure of the National Party in the Blue Mountains, where he entertained Flo Bjelke-Petersen and other MPs at local BBQs. However, after his exposure by Labor MHR Pete Steedman (see appendix two), his star went into decline and some leading National MHRs are determined to get rid of him.

If Maguire/Royce came from the nazi party, Geoff McDonald came from the other extreme of the political spectrum. He was a member of the Communist Party until the early sixties, while also an organiser for



the Building Workers Industrial Union in Melbourne. After he resigned from the CPA, and after a brief flirtation with trotskyism, he moved rapidly to the far, far right. McDonald has become a favorite convert of the racists. He has been taken around Australia on speaking tours by the League of Rights and the Liberal and National parties particularly to rural areas, to speak about the "communist conspiracy" and Aboriginal land rights. McDonald's claim to fame is his authorship of a book, Red Over Black. This incredible concoction attempts to show that Aboriginal land rights is all a Soviet plot aimed at setting up a separate Black state in the North, which would then invite the Red Army to invade.

The book rambles from one conspiracy theory to another, interspersed with extracts from letters written to editors around the country by fellow racists. In fact, McDonald produces very few quotes from the Communist Party and instead concentrates his attack on Malcolm Fraser, Dr Coombs, the United Nations, the World Council of Churches, multiculturalism, the Eureka flag, etc. His heroes are Bjelke-Petersen, Bruce Ruxton of the Victorian RSL (who wrote the book's introduction and is described by McDonald as a "man of high purpose"), and others of similar bent. Appendix three gives much more detail on McDonald and his backers.

As mentioned at the beginning of this chapter, there are many other groupings on the far right which are racist in one form or another, particularly when it comes to Aborigines. The "libertarian right" around such organisations as the Progress Party (formerly the Workers Party) is now largely a spent force after its initial growth under advertising man John Singleton and financial largesse from the Nugan Hand bank. In West Australia, there is the shadowy World Freedom League, involving people such as Don Haskell Thomas a former SAS officer whose Assistance and Security organised the attack on the Aborigines at Noonkanbah for the Court Liberal government. According to Senator Gietzelt in parliament last October, WC Wentworth is a former NSW representative of the World Freedom League which is also closely associated with the League of Rights.

Space does not permit any further analysis of these groups. However it is worthwhile to look briefly at the various far-right migrant groups which come together mainly in the Captive Nations Week organisation.

The Croatian Ustasha is perhaps the best known and most dangerous of the various far-

right migrant groups. The Ustasha was formed as a fascist-nationalist organisation in pre-war Yugoslavia. The Ustasha fuehrer, Ante Pavelic, trained his gangs in Mussolini's Italy and after Hitler occupied Croatia became its puppet dictator. Under the Ustasha, hundreds of thousands of Jews, Serbs, Gipsies and anti-fascist Croats were massacred. Even the German SS remonstrated against the Ustasha barbarities. After the war, Pavelich and other war criminals took refuge in Spain, Latin America --- and Australia.

## Ustasha terrorism

In Australia, the various Ustasha groups carried out widespread terrorism. Between 1967 and 1972, nine major bombings were carried out by Ustasha elements. The last was in September 1972 when a bomb outside a Yugoslav travel agency in George St., Sydney wounded and maimed passersby. The various Ustasha organisations did not hide their allegiance to the wartime nazi puppet state and also engaged in terrorism inside Yugoslavia itself, with many of the terrorists being trained in Australia under the benevolent eye of ASIO and various Liberal governments up to 1972.

Interestingly enough, one Ustasha leader, Fabian Lovokovic, was a member of the Liberal Party migrant advisory council in the early seventies and a close associate of Lyenko Urbanchich, the Slovenian war criminal.

While the bulk of the Ustasha elements in Australia tried to work through the Liberal Party, another wing headed by Srecko Rover tried to infiltrate the Labor Party and the Left. Tito's break with Stalin in 1948 led a significant section of the Ustasha to look to Moscow for support and finally "liberation" particularly as Washington provided aid to Tito for its own reasons. As with the Italian neo-nazis, it was the more "radical" wing of the Ustasha that was responsible for most of the terrorism in Australia, Europe and the USA in the sixties and seventies. Today, the "leftwing" Ustasha finds its expression in the HDP (Croatian Movement for Statehood) which publishes the Croatian Weekly in Melbourne and hails Ustasha terrorists in jail in Sweden and elsewhere for murder as martyrs.

The worldwide leader of the HDP, Nicola Stedul, has a long history of involvement in Ustasha terrorism around the world (Tribune June 23, 1983).



The HDP has attempted to infiltrate the Labor Party and far left, posing as supporters of Nicaragua, Vietnam, the Soviet Union and other leftwing causes. Yet, at the same time, the HDP does not hide its admiration for Pavlich and his lieutenants nor for terrorism inside Yugoslavia. The HDP's "leftwing" orientation is based on the forelorn hope that one day Moscow will send the Red Army into Yugoslavia; "liberate" Croatia and instal the HDP in power in Zagreb. Unfortunately, a small section of the left, namely the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) has been hoodwinked by HDP propaganda and embraced these "leftwing" Ustasha as genuine "revolutionary nationalists". (See Tribune July 13, 1983). Anyone fooled by the HDP should re-read the chapter in this book on the fascist international and neo-nazi terrorism in Italy and consider the similarities between the "leftwing" pretensions of the HDP and the "Strasserite" line elsewhere.

## Captive Nations Week and World Anti-Communist League

The traditionally conservative migrant groups are linked to the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations and the Captive Nations Week committee. Both in turn are affiliate to the World Anti-Communist League (WACL). The unofficial magazine of these bodies in Australia is the News Digest-International, among whose overseas correspondents is Ku Cheng-kang, the Taiwan-based president of the World Anti-Communist League. In its March 1983 issue, News Digest-International republished an article from the US nazi party paper, Thunderbolt, which attacked US Justice Department attempts to discover nazi war criminals hiding in the USA. As would be expected, the Thunderbolt article claimed that it was all a Jewish plot conducted by the "Jew-controlled Reagan Administration"! It also said that the war criminals in any case had fought on the right side in World War II, "just as all Americans should have at that time".

The far-right migrant organisations in Australia are closely linked with the World Anti-Communist League (WACL). The WACL was founded in Taiwan in 1967 with funds from the Taiwan regime and the CIA. By the 1970's, it was clear that the WACL was being used as a front by anti-semitic, neo-fascist groups through their links with the military-fascist dictatorships in Latin America. The British chapter of the WACL, led by rightwing Tory MP, Geoffrey Stewart-Smith, was so alarmed by neo-nazi infiltration of the WACL that in 1973 he publicly denounced

the WACL and his organisation, The Foreign Affairs Circle, withdrew from the WACL. The WACL world chairman at the time was Professor Guerrero, head of the Mexican chapter of the WACL. Guerrero was linked with a secret neo-fascist group in Mexico, Tecos, which had engaged in terrorism, Stewart-Smith said. Also in the WACL at the time was the Italian neo-fascist MSI and other openly neo-fascist parties.

After Stewart-Smith withdrew from the WACL, it was the British League of Rights, led by Butler's follower Don Martin, which became the British chapter of the WACL. The 1978 WACL conference in Washington, USA, was hosted by Roger Pearson of the racist Northern League, which was linked with the neo-fascist GRECE in France. The 1978 WACL conference was attended by the MSI, GRECE, the US National Alliance of nazi William Pierce and many other neo-nazi groups linked with terrorism.

After the US media exposed the neo-nazi presence at the 1978 conference, the WACL made some efforts to rid itself of the most obvious neo-nazi links. But the British League of Rights remains its British chapter, while Butler and the Captive Nations Week organisation remain the Australian chapters. (Searchlight, July 1984). Despite the exposure of the neo-nazi infiltration of the WACL, John Bjelke-Petersen still felt it proper to send the warmest possible greetings to the 1980 WACL conference. (Tribune October 20 1982).

The "respectable racists" pose a more serious, long-term threat to Australian democracy than the "street nazis" of National Action, because the "respectable" racists seek to infiltrate and finally dominate the traditional conservative parties. National Action on the other hand, are the thugs who aim for a thoroughly fascist state. Naturally, there is rivalry between NA and the "respectable" racists. In his booklet Australia's Road to National Revolution (September 1984), Saleam predicts (with great illusions) the collapse of all major political parties and of the traditional far right such as the NCC and the League of Rights. Saleam sees as "our first patriotic objective" the conversion of "patriots" (read racists) who support the League of Rights and Liberty Research etc. Saleam then makes an implied threat against these "respectable racists": after converting those they can, NA will seek to "prevent the remainder from entering any form of competition with us for the 'racist' sector".

When National Action talks of "preventing



... any form of competition" we can expect that this will involve "revolutionary activism" used so far only against the far Left, anti-racist students and Asians. In his megalomaniac drive to become the fuehrer of the racist right, Saleam is threatening those who compete with him for this audience...

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*Tribune, October 10, 1984*

## **National Action leader on criminal charges**

**SYDNEY:** In December, Jim Saleam, leader of the racist National Action group, will face committal proceedings on charges of breaking and entering, stealing, receiving stolen goods, and of making a false insurance claim declaration.

Another National Action member, Peter John Anthony Coleman, a darkroom technician of Gloucester Rd, Hurstville, will also face charges of breaking and entering.

Both Saleam and Coleman pleaded not guilty to the charges when they appeared before magistrate Bruce Brown at Castlereagh Street Court of Petty Sessions on September 13.

Among the goods allegedly stolen were jewellery, electrical goods, cash, a carbine, a camera and documents. Both defendants were granted bail.

Meanwhile, Saleam is expected to contest the safe Labor seat of Reid on behalf of National Action in the coming federal elections. The seat is currently held by Tom Uren, Minister for Local Government and Territories.

— Denis Freney.



## IX. Conclusion: what can be done?

It is no accident that neo-fascism last gained a significant following in Australia during the Great Depression of the Thirties. Unemployment breeds anger and frustration, which fascists and racists seek to direct against a chosen minority, be they Jews, Asians or communists.

In Europe, the rise of racism and neo-fascism is directly attributable to the economic crisis of the past decade and subsequent rising unemployment. Immigrant workers, encouraged to go to work in the advanced industrial nations of western Europe during the boom years, took the dangerous and unpleasant menial jobs the local workers disdained. They are now the target of neo-fascists who accuse them of "taking our jobs".

In Australia, the problem for the racists and the far-right is that such a large proportion of the Australian population migrated to this country in the past 40 years, or were born of immigrant parents, that it is difficult to whip up a generalised anti-migrant hate campaign. The racists have therefore chosen the latest wave of migrants and the Vietnamese in particular, as their target. The Vietnamese are identifiably different and so present an easy target. They are Asian, making it possible to mobilise the remaining sentiments of "White Australia" against them.

But for the neo-nazis of National Action, all migrants who have not been "assimilated" and who seek to maintain their own culture here are the final targets. Only some understanding of political realities prevents NA from proclaiming its final goals loudly and openly.

The high migrant composition of the Australian population is one major problem for the neo-nazis. The second is that the Australian Establishment and the multinationals look to the rapidly developing market of Asia as the savior of the Australian economy. Asia is where we must sell our minerals and primary products and hopefully find a niche for our technology and manufactured goods.

Any rampant anti-Asian movement here will damage those markets and big business profits. That is precisely the message that is being repeated time and time again by Bob Hawke and Bill Hayden. It is a message that the Liberals and Nationals may ignore for the moment, for some fleeting electoral advantage. But if they continue to feed anti-Asian racism, they will find themselves totally deserted by their traditional big business backers.

On the other hand, important sections of big business, particularly the mining and rural lobbies, are very happy to encourage racism when it applies to Aborigines. Land rights limits their ability to plunder unhindered the mining and pastoral wealth of this country. The League of Rights therefore finds sympathetic support from the mining companies and big pastoral interests. Joh Bjelke-Petersen will be rabidly racist when it comes to Aborigines, although he will not jump on the anti-Asian bandwagon. Bjelke-Petersen has too many associations with big Japanese and Asian capital to be able to afford that luxury, whatever might be his private thoughts on Asian culture.

But the major forces opposed to racism are not to be found in the boardrooms of big business. Rather, they are to be found among the broad sections of the Australian people, in the labor movement and the Left. Many migrant communities have suffered from racism in Australia and experienced fascism firsthand in their own homelands. The Jewish community which in postwar years has gone to the right politically nevertheless remains as anti-fascist as ever and its leaders are obliged to respect these feelings and speak out when neo-fascism and racism arise.

More generally, and cutting across all divisions, there exist broad layers who value what democratic values and rights exist in Australia and who want to live in a tolerant and multicultural society. They value the enormous changes for the better that have resulted from massive immigration programs in the past forty years.



The media also has a particular responsibility in the struggle against neo-nazism and racism. Each time a media outlet gives neo-nazis the "freedom of speech" on TV, radio or in the press, they give them enormous encouragement to escalate their violence. Each time a journalist reports inaccurately on National Action, saying it is "only" anti-Asian or "concerned" about unemployed youth, they likewise must bear some responsibility for a new bashing or a new bombing.

Those who suffer from neo-nazi intimidation or violence also must understand that keeping silent about it will only encourage more violence either against themselves or others. No matter how frightening such intimidation or violence may be, the only solution is for every victim to speak out, and to tell the media, politicians and police. Otherwise the victims become unwitting accomplices to the spread of neo-nazi violence and targets themselves for further intimidation and attack.

In this society, it is finally the police and their political masters who bear the legal responsibility to smash neo-nazi violence. The police supposedly have a role to play to stop violent acts, particularly when they are organised and politically-motivated. Governments have a similar responsibility.

Yet the police forces themselves are riddled with racism and a reactionary anti-communism which often leads them to turn a blind eye to violence directed against racial minorities or those on the Left. This certainly does not apply to all police and even the bigotted will feel the need to act against violent racists when they go beyond certain limits.

Yet the political police -- the NSW Special Branch and ASIO -- give the impression that they are not seriously concerned about National Action, except when threats are made against Establishment figures such as the Japanese Prime Minister or Bob Hawke. They give the impression to NA and to anti-racists alike that they are quite happy for NA to intimidate Asians and anti-racists, provided that that violence does not go beyond certain bounds. If the neo-nazis actually killed someone, then they might feel enough pressure to act ... perhaps. Only the Federal Police seem concerned enough about NA to book them for illegal acts.

Even certain members of the NSW Labor cabinet seem happy to allow NA violence to continue within certain limits, and leave the Special Branch to look after the matter without too much pressure being applied on them.

The bases exist therefore for a widespread and deep-going movement against racism, for anti-racist education, to turn back the tide of racial hatred that the neo-nazis and racists are trying to whip up. The Sydney-based Combined Unions Against Racism offers an example of what should be done on a broader basis around the country. Very specific action is needed however to nip in the bud the neo-nazi terrorism being advocated and practised by National Action.

The first thing that must be stated is a warning. Neo-nazis, as we have amply demonstrated, specialise in provocation. They want nothing more than that anti-racists should launch violent attacks on them in response to their violence against anti-racists. Moreover there is evidence that the NSW Special Branch and ASIO also want anti-racists, and particularly the Left, and neo-nazis to engage in violence against each other. That could give them the excuse for an "even-handed" crackdown on both sides. Anti-fascists would fall into this police trap if they responded in kind to National Action.

That, however, does not mean that anti-fascists should turn the other cheek when attacked physically by NA thugs. They have the right to self-defence. When the Skull and his gellow nazis attacked anti-apartheid demonstrators at Mascot airport in 1971, it was the nazis who got the worst of the brawl that followed. But the anti-apartheid supporters in the seventies did not hunt down the Skull, to give him some of his own medicine. It was through pressure on the government and police that the Skull and his fellow thugs were brought to book for their violence. The Askin government and its corrupt police force in the end were embarrassed by their protection of the nazis and were forced to act.

When Arthur Smith and his nazi mates tried to preach their gospel of race hate in the Domain in the sixties, they were driven out, mainly by Jewish youth. When neo-nazis are able to march freely around the streets, then they are on the first step to "taking over the streets" for their racist thuggery.

The so-called "civil liberties" of neo-nazi thugs is over-ridden by the "civil liberties" of those they wish to attack and kill.

Many feel that the dearest hope of the political police is that leftwingers will take the law into their own hands to stop NA attacks. After all, the frame-up of the Ananda Marga members over the supposed "conspiracy" to bomb nazi leader Robert Cameron is now being exposed not only in the media but before a juridicial inquiry. Perhaps the Special Branch



and ASIO want another provocation/frameup to justify themselves !

There are many practical things that can be done by anti-racists. In Sydney, anti-racists on their own initiative are going in small groups to paint over all anti-Asian and other NA graffiti and ripping down their posters and stickers. This spontaneous action has resulted in parts of Sydney being virtually cleansed of NA graffiti. As soon as a new racist slogan goes up, it is painted over. NA fanatics have only a limited amount of energy for such fruitless activities.

Anti-racists in other areas affected by NA racist graffiti could do well to follow this example.

Some municipal councils in Sydney are also removing racist graffiti from council property while others even oblige residents to remove racist graffiti from personal property in the council area. Some university authorities, under pressure from students, are now speedily removing NA graffiti from walls and toilets. These examples need to be followed in schools, on public transport and by any other authorities or institutions whose property is the target for NA graffiti. The NSW railways seems particularly slack in removing racist graffiti.

Police patrols should be ordered to pay particular attention to NA sloganeers, very few of whom have been arrested in Sydney

despite their nightly expeditions. Police, it seems, are turning a blind eye to them.

The long-term problem remains of course the education in multicultural toleration and anti-racism of the society as a whole and particularly of those hardest hit by unemployment and more likely to fall into the neo-fascist trap.

Government agencies and governments themselves could spend much more time and money in anti-racist education. While the efforts of union and student anti-racist groups are essential, governments must be expected to also extend a mass campaign of education. When one considers the millions spent in self-promotion by governments or on other worthy causes from road safety to festivals, there is no reason why finances should not be allocated to a mass campaign against racism -- from TV advertising, to distribution of millions of leaflets directed at various sectors.

But in the final analysis, it will be for those individuals and organisations deeply opposed to racism and fascism to act creatively among their friends, neighborhood and memberships. Only by mass action can racism be wiped out and governments and police forced to act to nip neo-nazi terrorism in the bud before it becomes a cancer as it has in western Europe. Hopefully this book will be a contribution to that end.



# Students at the University of NSW demonstrate against racism and fascism.



## Appendix One: The League of Rights

Speech by Pete Steedman MHR, House  
of Representatives, May 3, 1984

Mr STEEDMAN (Casey) (1.51): In the few remaining minutes of the debate today, I wish to bring to the attention of the public the activities of one of our most vocal racist and anti-Semitic organisations. This particular organisation has been around for a long time, especially in rural areas, and I have chronicled its activities many times in the past. The organisation is the Australian League of Rights, and its director Eric Butler, I am not proud to say, lives in my electorate of Casey. His second in command, Edward Rock, does nothing to grace the adjoining electorate of Diamond Valley, as the honourable member for that electorate, Mr Staples, will attest.

Reference to this organisation has recently been brought to my attention because of the activities of Senator Flo Bjelke-Petersen, who applauded the aims of the League and sent a supporting message to one of its conferences. We all know that Queensland has long been known as a haven for right wing extremists, and the League has always had a good following in that State. We may recall the support given to the League by Raphael Cilento, who, in relation to immigration policies, wrote such comments as 'You can get an average of four to eight diseases from people who come here', or, 'I'm more afraid of Indonesian germs than Indonesian arms'. My attention has also been drawn again to this group because of its recent activities throughout rural Victoria in opposing proposed land rights legislation. The League's director, Eric Butler, has been on many platforms recently spreading his own particular brand of racism and attempting to incite hatred against our indigenous population.

I have been in conflict with this organisation since the early 1960s when I first began publicising their activities, and it seems that, unfortunately, it is time once again to remind the people of Australia just exactly what this organisation and its many front groups stand for. In an introductory pamphlet published by the League, the member's list their aims as: Promoting loyalty to God and the Crown, to advocate genuine competitive individual enterprise and personal initiative; to attack and oppose government-by-regulation; to emphasise the value of Legislative Councils and the Senate; to oppose and expose all anti-British propaganda and actions irrespective of their origin. It goes on in this vein. It does, I must admit, sound very much like the distorbes we have been receiving from the honourable member for Denison (Mr Hodgman) during the recent citizenship debates. But these high-sounding, if conservative, objectives hide the real aims and directions of the League.

Eric Butler, its director, has been well-known for more than four decades as an extremist pamphleteer as well as the leader of our main racist organisation. His racism was once described by the Catholic Institute of Social Order as 'a brand of anti-Semitic literature that is rather more dangerous than the low-brow rubbish, because on the whole it does not make such a crude and violent appeal to the emotions and can, therefore, reach a wider audience'.

The Heritage Bookshop, the League's point of distribution for its literature, disseminates all sorts of fascist, racist and other forms of printed hatred. Some of the less subtle titles refer to the *Myth of the Six Million Jews* or *The Dangerous Myth of Social Equality*. The League has books that claim ritual murder by Jews of Christians during the Feast of the Passover, where children are bled white, crucified, tortured, beaten and starved. There are articles by people who, in their time, were leaders of the Nazi parties in England and the United States, such as Colin Jordan and George Lincoln Rockwell. A pamphlet circulated throughout Melbourne in the early 1960s in support of the white Australia policy claimed that coloured migrants in Great Britain were responsible for the alleged spread of sexual licence, venereal disease and leprosy. But the real villain, the pamphlet states, was the 'international Jewish conspiracy' which seeks 'to achieve world domination by encouraging intermarriage between Negroes and Europeans'.

To support his position that the 6 million Jews were not murdered by the Nazis, Butler used to quote from a book by a Hungarian author, the book called *The World Conquerors*, which put forward this theory. He omits, of course, to identify the author as a notorious anti-Semite, and ex-member of the Hungarian Nazi organisation, the Arrow Cross, a war criminal, and a man who was deported from the United States in 1950 when his background was exposed.

But the net is wide when the League and its followers search for scapegoats to inflame their paranoid delusions. I suspect honourable members of this House did not realise that John McEwan, once a Deputy Prime Minister of this nation and Leader of the Country Party, was in fact 'a tool of Judaic policies', or that Winston Churchill, his family and ancestors has also been similarly controlled - that is, according to the League. But perhaps Butler's most famous work is an edition of *The Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion*, a book purporting to be a plan drawn up by the Jewish leaders to ensure world domination. It has been proved a fake many times in the courts.



Butler's book entitled *The International Jew—The Truth about the Protocol's of Zion* bears no date of publication and has a disclaimer inserted in the back by the printer. We are told that the Jews, via Rasputin, controlled the Russian royal family; they also organised the Bolshevik revolution; they controlled the nazi movement; Hitler himself was Jewish, being a bastard son of Baron Rothschild; the Jews are also in control of world capitalism; they run the United States Federal Reserve, and the Bank; they also ran the nazi Luftwaffe; and they founded the Jesuit Order—a very talented group. We are told they were also in control of President Roosevelt, and that Dr Evatt, Sir Keith Murdoch and Dr Coombs were all under influence via the medium of Professor Harold Laske of the London School of Economics. The Jews were also, by the way, behind the Spanish and Portuguese inquisitions, and they were also the hidden directors of their own persecution, their motive being to get themselves dispersed so they might infiltrate unsuspecting countries that gave them refuge. That is the sort of trash in this book. The final claim on the last page of Mr Butler's book was that Christ was not a Jew.

But how did this man, at one time a member of the Anglican Synod, a shire president, and a person who ran as the independent candidate for the Federal seat of Deakin, move into an organisation originally based on the Douglas social credit theories and branching out into anti-fluoridation and communist and Jewish plots at every turn? It seems that they were made for each other, and at an early age Butler devoted his life to pushing his conspiratorial theories at every opportunity—and he had plenty. Church leaders, civic leaders, politicians, all gave him a platform to spew out his particular form of hatred. He had friends in high places. But before we move on to them, it may be interesting to reflect on the role that this great supporter of the British way of life played leading up to and during the Second World War. In 1935 he was assuring Australians that the nazis were being maligned and that we should not trust the reports that were leaking out about the persecution of Jews. In 1938 he covered 15,000 miles in Victoria and New South Wales supporting the fascist regimes in Italy and Germany. After a supporter had brought charges of conspiracy against two High Court judges, the security service began an investigation into Butler and his organisation. The inquiry found 'certain similarities in comment' between articles written by Butler and broadcasts made by the wartime English traitor John Amery. Incidentally, after the war Amery was hanged by the British Government for treason. The inquiry also found that articles 'showed sympathy to Japan in her efforts to establish a new order in East Asia'. When such matters were 'projected into a field in which are to be found opposition to war loans, attempt to defeat the operation of wartime regulations, and the use of arguments similar to enemy propaganda, there is undoubtedly, in our view' said the Commissioners 'every reason for some action to be taken'. So much for the great patriot.

So, we get down to the support that the League of Rights has enjoyed amongst conservative sectors of our community, including members of Par-

liament from the Liberal and National Parties. The League is always ready to provide speakers to address lunches, dinners, churches, business groups, service clubs, and political organisations. It attempts to influence opinion leaders, particularly the clergy, teachers, Press and businessmen, and in the past it has especially had the support of certain members of the clergy. But Mr Butler's main supporter in the Parliament was the recently retired member for Moreton, Sir James Killen. I too have read the stories of Mr Killen's great wit, humour, et cetera; the recent member for Moreton. I have never believed it. I remember the man many years ago, the man described by Dr Evatt as the 'junior McCarthy of the House'. I have no time for such a person as Killen, who was a frequent speaker at League of Rights gatherings, a person who went with Eric Butler to England in 1962 to campaign with other right wing groups against Britain's proposed entry to the Common Market, and a person who was extremely vocal after the unilateral declaration of independence in Rhodesia. In fact, the League set up another front organisation at that time called the Australia/Rhodesia Association, about which I am proud to say I played a major part in its demise.

Butler has lectured around the world, including in Canada at the invitation of Ron Gostick, leader of the anti-Semitic Christian Action Movement, and in London at the invitation of Chesterton, leader of the fanatical League of Empire Loyalists. He got wide publicity in the 1960s when top rating radio television commentator Norman Banks, who was a frequent visitor to and apologist for the apartheid regime, gave him air time.

As my time runs out I return to my original point. In times of economic uncertainty we often find the growth of racist organisations seeking scapegoats and appealing to the prejudices some people have. They can only succeed if they have access to the presses, to the air waves and especially to people in high places. Butler and his League of Rights have been a blot on the history of this country for some 50 years, and they still continue to churn out the same hatreds. These days, of course, they are aimed at the newer more vulnerable members of our society. To have their organisation lauded and applauded by a member of the Senate is an insult to all men and women who fought to free us from the threat of fascist dictatorships. Under the guise of anti-communism they create and stir up divisions in our society, divisions we cannot afford. Let the people of Australia recognise them for what they are and strongly condemn Senator Flo Bjelke-Petersen.



## Appendix Two: Graeme Royce/Maguire

Speech by Pete Steedman MHR, House of Representatives, May 9, 1984

Mr STEEDMAN (Casey) (8.00) In the grievance debate last Thursday I made mention of one of our leading racist organisations, the League of Rights. Tonight I want to talk about an individual called Graeme Maguire. Graeme Warren Macquire is a leading figure in the National Party of Australia in the Blue Mountains, west of Sydney. But Maguire, under his real name Graeme Theo Royce, was and is one of Australia's most notorious nazis and Hitler-lovers. Last year Royce hosted National Party functions in the Blue Mountains which were attended by, amongst others, Senator Flo Bjelke-Petersen. In 1959 this same man was the proud bearer of the Bronze Medal of the Order of Adolph Hitler, presented to him by American Nazi Party leader, George Lincoln Rockwell. Rockwell declared Royce the 'first international member of the World Union of Free Enterprise National Socialists'.

Royce's nazi career is detailed in David Harcourt's book *Everyone Wants to be Fuehrer*. Not only was Royce one of the most public members of the tiny Nazi Party in the 1960s but also he was a notorious con man. In 1964 Royce was sentenced to three years gaol after pleading guilty to 16 charges of false pretence. The judge said of him, 'You are a clever and systematic rogue and your wicked, cruel frauds have caused broken hearts among many people who could not afford to lose the money concerned. I will see you don't take anybody else down for long time'. But when Royce was released he continued his career as a con-man in Sydney, Canberra and other cities. When he was asked in his bankruptcy hearings how many aliases he had, Royce replied that they were beyond count; in fact he had over 40 aliases.

Things got a bit hot for Royce after Harcourt's book was published. He then moved to greener pastures in Perth where he soon joined the National Party. In May 1975 he changed his name by deed poll to Graeme Warren Maguire. Royce-Maguire returned to Sydney in 1977 and was soon a member of the national executive of the racist neo-nazi group, the National Alliance, which now goes under the name of National Action.

In October 1979, Maguire-Royce, with two neo-nazis, Frank Salter and Myles Ormsby, set up a company called Eureka Publishers and Distributors Pty Ltd, which hired premises in Kings Cross. It was to distribute nazi and racist literature and publish a newspaper using the talents of another old racist, Frank Browne. The venture failed and Maguire-Royce was thrown out of the National Alliance because he conned it out of \$3,600. After he was thrown out of the National Alliance Royce-Maguire changed the name of Eureka Publishers to Tristan Grae Shoes Pty Ltd, which operates a shop in Castlecrag in Sydney. But Maguire-Royce also operates a shoe importing business under the name Eleni Shoes Pty Ltd in Station Street, Blaxland in the Blue Mountains.

The National Party presents Maguire-Royce as a respectable businessman when he acts as its spokesperson in the local Press. If anyone rings National Party headquarters in Sydney wanting to join the National Party in the Blue Mountains he is told to contact Royce-Maguire. Yet the National Party Leader in the New South Wales Parliament, Leon Punch, was informed many months ago of his real identity. Nothing has been done by Punch or others in the National Party of New South Wales or of Western Australia who know exactly who he is.

It is no accident that Maguire-Royce is closely linked with the neo-nazi wing of the Liberal Party of Australia led by ex-war criminals Urbanchich and that old-time neo-nazi and anti-Semite, Geoffrey Holt, who is now a Liberal Party alderman on the Waverley Council in Sydney. Maguire, Urbanchich, Holt and Major Ashley-Riddle, who was an unsuccessful Liberal candidate in Waverley, are all together in Liberty Research, a far Right group operating out of the offices of Instep Shoes and Smith and Lane Ltd in Bathurst Street, Sydney. Smith and Lane is run by other old time extremists in the Liberal Party, Stanley Eskell, a former Liberal Member of the Legislative Council, and Raymond Lord. Lord and Eskell have for years been involved in fraud, including the infamous VAM Ltd case. Lord and Eskell have many dubious dealings with Nugan Hand.

While Urbanchich, Alderman Holt, Eskell and Lord push their ideas in the Liberal Party, Maguire has found his home in the National Party. It is a division of labour, not of ideas. Both groups work hand in glove with Eric Butler's League of Rights. In Australia the National Party is covering up for these people. It is covering up for the League of Rights. Senator Flo Bjelke-Petersen, whom we mentioned the other night, patronises this organisation. These extremists and their racism are having increasing success in these parties which are desperate and unprincipled enough to use racism, pure and simple, in an attempt to win votes. The Liberal and National parties have adopted these policies of the extreme Right. I find it, as many in those parties do, rather sad that this happens. They have taken that line on Asian immigration and the attitude to South Africa in recent times.

The Liberal and National parties, through our Enoch Powell of Australian politics, the honourable member for Denison (Mr Hodgman), have adopted the dirty banner of racism to cover their nakedness. No wonder Royce, Holt and Urbanchich find a comfortable home in the Opposition parties.

Mr Hodgman - I raise a point of order, Madam Deputy Speaker. I require a withdrawal of the statement, untrue and malicious, that I am 'the Enoch Powell of Australian politics'.



## Appendix Three: Geoff McDonald

# Geoff McDonald: former communist, darling of Joh and the WA Liberals

by Denis Freney

**Geoff McDonald is one of those ex-communists whom the extreme right love.**

Since he left the Communist Party of Australia in the early 'sixties, McDonald has become a significant figure on the right and he now counts among his admirers the anti-semitic League of Rights, Joh Bjelke-Petersen and Bruce Ruxton, Victorian RSL President and champion of White Australia.

Last year, Geoff McDonald's *Red Over Black — Behind the Aboriginal Land Rights* was warmly welcomed by Bjelke-Petersen and his ilk as the definite proof that the land rights movement was all a Russian plot, aimed at gaining control of the Deep North and eventually all of Australia. Ruxton wrote its preface.

Today, it is very difficult to find a copy of McDonald's book in Sydney or Melbourne. But up in Alice Springs, it is a best-seller.

This is in no small measure due to the active support given by Alice Springs Country-Liberal MHA Denis Collins. Collins financed its widespread distribution in the Alice, and encouraged local newsagents to place it prominently on display. Visiting tourists are encouraged to buy it.

Local Whites, conservative religious groups and assorted racist groups are also getting the book circulated in Aboriginal settlements. They are warning Blacks of the great conspiracy by "part-Aborigines" and radical White supporters to hand them over to the Russians...

*The Centralian Advocate* last September quoted Collins as saying some Vietnamese refugees were communist plants. A couple of mortars could knock out Pine Gap, he warned.

Marxist revolution would come

to Australia "sooner than you think", he said. He opposed land rights and said reserves should be divided up among individual Aboriginal families and be able to be bought or sold.

### Unbelievable story

Geoff McDonald is currently completing a tour of the north-west of Western Australia, telling the "chilling and almost unbelievable story of the marxist manipulation of the Aboriginal 'land rights' movement", according to *The Pilbara Times*.

*The Pilbara Times* (August 4) also noted that during his eight-town tour McDonald "will be accompanied by Liberal Party Kalgoorlie North Division executive officer Joe Kerekes".

McDonald was the main speaker at Sydney's annual Captive Nations Week protest last month outside the Soviet Embassy, again holding forth on the Russian plot behind the land rights movement.

The fact that McDonald is being sponsored by the West Australian Liberal Party in the Pilbara, the Country-Liberal Party in Northern Territory and Bjelke-Petersen in Queensland makes it worthwhile then to look briefly at McDonald's "exposure".

It is a strange book. McDonald's literary style is as weird as his politics. He rambles through quotes from newspaper letter columns and

from Bjelke-Petersen ("we desperately need more political fighters like Joh Bjelke-Petersen") and other worthies such as Bruce Ruxton ("a man of high purpose").

Curiously, the quotes from CPA publications and *Tribune* are very few. McDonald "while painting Aboriginal murals on the secret Communist training school at Minto, NSW, first heard of the long-range Communist strategy for the establishment of an Aboriginal republic under Communist control".

The Aboriginal Embassy set up in Canberra was a step towards that separate nation (after all only separate countries have embassies, don't they?) And *Tribune* and the CPA backed the Embassy...

McDonald thus "proves" (with a few quotes from Stalin as well) that land rights is "manipulated" by communists who want a separate, Russian-dominated Aboriginal nation.

He then spends the rest of the book concentrating his fire on



• Denis Collins

"limp-wristed politicians and the delicate small-l liberals" who are frightened by the word "racism" from "discussing even the social cataclysm of multi-culturalism or wrong immigration policies".

### Wide attacks

McDonald's attacks concentrate on people and organisations such as



Dr Coombs, Pat O'Shahe, Charlie Perkins, the World Council of Churches, Malcolm Fraser, the United Nations, Senator Neville Bonner, Fraser's former Immigration Minister Ian Macphie and Al Grassby. The list is virtually a catalogue of anyone to the left of Joh Bjelke-Petersen.

McDonald also rambles through other ultra-right causes: why we should keep the Australian flag; how stopping the Franklin dam is all a communist plot; how White police 50 years ago didn't rape Black women; the evils of pot, and the glories of the RSL.

Enough said. McDonald's writings

would not be worth a line except for the fact that they are promoted by the extreme right in the Liberal and National Parties.

Even more disturbing are the international connections of Veritas Publishing Company in Western Australia, the publishers of *Red Over Black* (see box this page).



## McDonald's racist publisher—

### Veritas Publishing Company

*Printers - Publishers - Distributors of Fine Books*

Veritas Publishing Company of ~~Bullsbrook~~ Western Australia, advertises as "printers, publishers and distributors of fine books". Among the "fine books" it publishes and distributes is Geoff McDonald's ultra-right *Red Over Black*.

Veritas also has branches in Vancouver, Canada and Auckland, New Zealand. Its agents in Britain are Bloomfield Books, the publishing company of the British League of Rights. In South Africa, its "agent" is Dolphin Press, in Krugersdorp, Transvaal.

Veritas also distributes "fine books" from the USA and Britain. According to a recent publicity flyer, it is now promoting three books on "raciology" which will help it take "its place among the sciences".

*Race* by John R Baker, a Fellow of the British Royal Society, tells you how to tell a Jew from a Gentile, and how races differ "even in odor". Baker concludes that "in certain racial groups there is a higher proportion of persons capable of developing high intelligence than in other groups". Guess which!

*The Testing of Negro Intelligence*, Vol. 2, by US writers R Travis Osborne and Frank C J McGurk, summarises over 100 tests and concludes naturally that "negros" are inferior in intelligence. Similarly, *Twins* by R Travis Osborne presents studies of identical, fraternal black and white twins and "proves" the black one is inferior.

These books are part of a drive to give racism a respectable, academic

cover. They compensate, in the words of Veritas, for the neglect of race studies in the West "for almost half a century, largely because of the negative reaction to Hitlerism".

Ultra-right academics are also "revising" the history of nazism. They attempt to prove that six million Jews were not killed in the Holocaust and the gas chambers were really only shower rooms ....

Veritas' managing director Raymond P White assures us that his firm does not handle the books of Eric Butler, the founder of the Australian League of Rights. However, the British League of Rights, headed by Butler's disciple Don Martin, handles Veritas books, including *Red Over Black*, through their Bloomfield Books in Suffolk, England.

Martin is an Australian who is very active on the British ultra-right. The British League of Rights, like its Australian counterpart, operates through a host of front organisations.

Bloomfield Books has a "unique scheme of co-operation" with the Britons Publishing House, the longest standing purveyor of anti-semitic material in Britain. For many years it was the sole publisher of the virulently anti-semitic *The Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion*, a scurrilous forgery trusted and advocated by Hitler.

The British League of Rights has been the British Chapter of the World Anti-Comunist League (WACL) since 1974, after the former British Chapter, the Foreign Affairs Circle (led by Tory MP Geoffrey Stewart-Smith), denounced the WACL as being riddled with neo-

nazis and anti-semites.

Last year Martin went on a world tour which included Australia. Martin addressed a League of Rights meeting in Brisbane. The world tour, Martin's publication *On Target* noted, "is being financed at no cost to the British League of Rights".

The Australian Captive Nations Week committee is closely linked to the WACL. *News Digest-International*, a magazine published in Sydney, is the unofficial publication of the Captive Nations Week organisation. It lists the Taiwanese president of the WACL, Ku Cheng Kang, as one of its representatives.

In its March 1983 issue, *News Digest-International* published a virulently anti-semitic article from *Thunderbolt*, the paper of the US Nazi Party, which raved against "the Jew-controlled Reagan administration" for its "persecution" of nazi war criminals hiding in the USA.

The only crime of these people was to "oppose communism in World War II — just as all Americans should have at that time" (emphasis in original). *Thunderbolt* proclaimed.

Last month, Geoff McDonald was the main speaker at the Sydney Captive Nations Week rally.

We do not allege that McDonald, Collins, Kerekes, Bjelke-Petersen, Ruxton, White or others associated with *Red Over Black*, are anti-semitic or neo-nazi. However, the links outlined here between persons associated with *Red Over Black* and McDonald and anti-semitism and racism must be matters of concern to all involved.



## Appendix Four: From White Power to Grey Power?

Extracts from a speech by Senator Arthur Gietzelt,  
The Senate, October 17, 1984

**Senator GIETZELT** (New South Wales—  
Minister for Veterans' Affairs)

Probably few people noticed a small item on an inside page of last Wednesday's *Sydney Morning Herald* headed 'Wentworth to head Grey Power ticket'. Fewer still would have read to the last paragraph, where Mr Wentworth's running mates were listed. One is the actress Carol Raye, who is at present or was a member and a long time close associate of the New South Wales Liberal Party. Another is a Mr Robert Clarke. I imagine hardly any *Sydney Morning Herald* reader or member of parliament would register any close association with that name, but honourable senators should know that Robert Clarke is President of the Immigration Control Association, a body which some may recall mounted a vicious racist campaign against Al Grassby in the seat of Riverina during the 1974 election. Mr Clarke migrated to Australia from South Africa and has for some years been a rabid campaigner in Australia on behalf of the racist South African regime. So, while the Government is taking steps to assist aged persons, there are campaigns by such elements both in this place and outside of it designed to create fear and confusion amongst the aging members of our community.

In 1980 the Immigration Control Association formed an offshoot body, the Progressive Conservative Party, and in 1981 these two bodies merged with the fascist National Alliance to form the Progressive Nationalist Party, with Clarke as president. After a major ruction in 1982, the Progressive Nationalist Party reconstituted itself as National Action. National Action is, of course, the organisation which is at the forefront of the current campaign of race hatred directed against Indo-Chinese immigrants. The national organiser of National Action, and before that of the National Alliance and the Progressive Nationalist Party, is a Mr Jim Saleam. Saleam was convicted in the mid-1970s of attempting to firebomb the East Wind Bookshop in Brisbane and, at about the same time, was photographed in full Nazi regalia with the notorious Skull. His attitude to non-white citizens, and to the political process generally, is perhaps best encapsulated in this quote from the Melbourne *Age* of 25 July:

I saw recently some Vietnamese was clubbed down with a baseball bat. So what. They would have been better off going up the road and finding Bob Hawke and giving it to him.

Saleam also described Joseph Goebbels, in an article in the National Action newspaper

*Audacity*, as a genius. He urged his readers to study Goebbel's life, as an example to inspire the right measure of fanaticism among his followers. I note, incidentally, that he is currently up on charges of insurance fraud and breaking and entering. The foregoing is a far from comprehensive survey of just one small part of the neo-fascist and quasi-terrorist right wing fringe in this country, but it illustrates I believe the capacity of such groups to infiltrate and influence movements that seem respectable and responsible to outsiders. It indicates how they seek to trade on the fear and confusion often developed amongst people when legislation is debated in this place. One part of the web that I have not touched on is the role of the League of Rights in this whole exercise. I would, however, mention that it is alleged that W. C. Wentworth, the leader of the Grey Power ticket, is or was the New South Wales President of the World Freedom League, which is the parent body of the League of Rights. Perhaps in this context it is not so much—

**The ACTING DEPUTY PRESIDENT (Senator Collard)**—Senator Gietzelt, I draw your attention to the legislation being debated. We have allowed debate to range far and wide but I think your remarks now are a little beyond what is relevant to this legislation. Please bring them back to the Bills.

**Senator GIETZELT**—Mr Acting Deputy President I think this is related to the legislation because, in this context it is not so much a case of grey power as it is of white power. I think it is rather disgraceful we should have debates used by outside organisations to create confusion and concern in the Australian community. This legislation is positive legislation. It is legislation designed to assist the frail and the aged in the Australian community, whether they be veterans or social security beneficiaries. The whole emphasis of the Government's strategy is to provide an environment in which our frail and aged persons will be protected from those who seek to exploit them. It is in that context that I referred to the extra-parliamentary activities taking place in the current election campaign which are designed, I believe, to play on the fears and confusion of people who ought not to be placed at peril by the tactics of such groups that are obviously aided and abetted even by some members of the Opposition.



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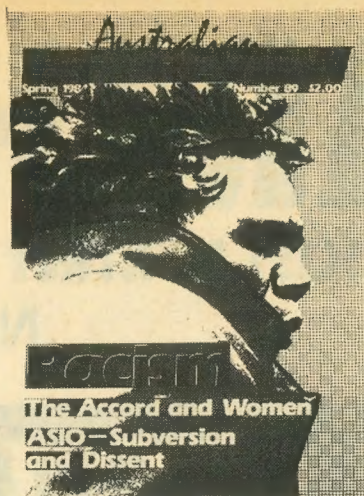
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